THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
ESTABLISHED IN 1869.
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.
Office, North Carolinian Building, Main Street,
One door east of Albemarle House.
Terms, $1.00 a Year, in Advance.
If not paid in advance $1.50 will be charged.
RATES OF ADVERTISING:
One square, one insertion, $1.00; two insertions, $1.50; one month, $2.00; three months, $4.00; six months, $8.00; one year, $12.00. For larger advertisements liberal contracts will be made.
Business Notices in local column, ten cents a line. Obituary Notices, five cents a line.

The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS---$1.00 a Year, in Advance.

VOLUME XXVI. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1895. NUMBER 43.

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
POWER
JOB PRINTING
ESTABLISHMENT
Is supplied with all the requisites for doing first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes Wedding Cards, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Ball Cards, Fancy Show Cards, Posters, Handbills, Programmes, Billheads, Dodgers, Bills of Fare, Wine Cards, Law Cases and Points, Statements, Pamphlets, Circulars, Books, etc., in the latest and neatest styles and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

What of Our Gold?

What is our gold to us—
Is it wings? Is it lead?
Is it red blood shed
By some tool we employ
For diversion or joy?
Is it lips to repeat
Chicanery, deceit?

What is our gold to men—
Is it blessing or curse?
Is it cord to coerce—
By a jerk of the hand—
Some tool we command?
Is it sweetness or gall
In the drops it lets fall?

What is our gold to life?
Is it weakness or strength?
Is it spread its length
On humanity's trail
To uphold the frail
Through time's vale of revolt
To change, to exhalt?

—GEORGE KLINGLE.

The Brother of a Gentleman.

She was a sweet girl, a pretty girl, every one thought, but these mild terms did not half express Ernest Wilson's opinion of Ruth Adams. She was a perfect woman, in the highest and purest sense of the word, and to a man who looked upon all women as being far superior to men, this meant a 'great deal. That was what he thought of her; she did not think of him at all, except when she happened to see him, and then he reminded her of his brother Will.

Ruth was engaged to Will; she had been for too years; he had been by far the handsomest man in town, and she was the prettiest girl, and he had been proud of her. That was before he went to the city. Now he thought there were girls galore better looking than Ruth; but he said nothing of the kind to her, for it was pleasant to have some one to make love to when he was obliged to go to the country sometimes, for Papa Wilson had a full pocketbook, and Will had not.

So, in the soft light of an afternoon sun, Ernest Wilson stood and waited for Ruth to pass, and watching her as she approached him, thought with a little weariness of the injustice of fate. Not that he imagined for a moment that he deserved such a woman as did his handsome brother, who was a "gentleman," only he would have loved Ruth tenderly, been very thoughtful of her, very kind to her, if she could have cared for him—and Will was so careless.

Ruth did not pass this time; she paused and looked up into his good, honest face, and then said, a little timidly:

"Ernest, have you heard from Will lately?"

"No," he said, kindly. There was a letter in his pocket from Will, received a few moments before, speaking of hard times and asking for the loan of a few dollars. "No, not lately; he is busy, you know, Ruth; you must not think anything of not hearing from him—he does not like to write."

"Ernest, when he first went away he wrote to me every day."

He looked down at her flushed face with a world of love and pity in his eyes; but she did not see that; she was thinking of Will.

"Are you going home?" he asked. "I will walk with you, Ruth. Are you worrying about it? If you are, then—don't."

"I will tell you honestly that I am. You are one of the people, Ernest, that no one would ever think of deceiving. I am unhappy and I am annoyed; it is not pleasant for a girl of spirit to hear the things people are beginning to say. At the same time I know it is only carelessness on Will's part; he has given me his word; there is no one who could say otherwise than that Will is a gentleman, and a gentleman keeps his word. I would not have him keep his promise against his will," she said proudly. "Never that. If he has changed toward me, then he owes it to himself and me to——"

"To be a man—not a gentleman," he said savagely.

"To be both," she said. But her lip quivered.

They were at her gate by this time, and he opened it and waited for her to pass. Instead, she stood and looked at him.

"Ernest," she said, "tell me just what you think."

"What I think, is this: That no man, and I make no exception whatever, would possibly throw away the chance of winning you if he were in his right senses. If a man is not in his right senses, he is deserving of our pity, not our blame. I wish you good evening." And he left her looking after him like one bewildered.

It may have been a letter she wrote to Will that night, or it may have been one that Ernest wrote refusing the loan, but for some reason Will came home a few days later. He had learned a new way to carry his cane, and his bows were more profound than ever; but his accomplishments seemed to have small effect upon his father and brother. As for Ruth—well, it may have been that she had grown tired of giving admiration, love, everything, and receiving in return indifferent attention. When a woman begins to draw comparisons between her sweetheart and other men things are not as they should be, for love knows no comparisons. She did think, and often, of the way Ernest had spoken to her, and of the manner in which Will talked, as if she were the one favored in their love affairs.

And yet, to her, Ernest was nothing in the world but Will's brother. When Ernest thought of it seriously, he had never been anything to any one, but Will's brother. He had been so unassuming, had cared so little for appearances, and Will had cared so much. Ernest was an excellent business man; he did the thinking, Will did the talking; Will used all of his ideas as if they were his own, and transacted business for his father in an easy, off-hand way, forgetting to mention that Ernest had spent hours of careful thought and study before the line of action had been decided upon. It had been the same when they were children. Ernest read a book carefully; Will read a criticism upon it, combined it with Ernest's opinion, and carried on brilliant conversations upon it with older people, impressing all with his remarkable mind, while Ernest sat by and said nothing.

Ernest had realized this for a long time, but there had never been any reason to care before; he did care now.

"I am not good enough for Ruth," he said to himself. "I do not know any one who is; and I would not for the world make her think less of Will if I thought he loved her or would make her happy; but he would not so I intend to let her see how superficial is his knowledge, and what a shallow man he is."

When Ernest Wilson made a resolution it was as good as accomplished, but this was the most difficult undertaking of his life; for he intended not only to prove to Ruth that she was wasting her affections on a man who cared nothing for her, but to teach his little world to speak of him as Ernest Wilson, not as any man's brother.

He was so accustomed to sit by silently when questions were discussed, knowing all the time that he had more knowledge of the subject than those who were talking, that it produced a surprise that amounted almost to a sensation when he first began to express his opinion in a modest way.

It was very hard for him, as he was not only a modest man, but a timid one as well, and had been long in the background; he succeeded well with the men, however, and with a dogged determination to carry his resolution through, he was not willing to stop until he convinced all his friends that he had a mind and opinions of his own.

They were not so long in finding it out as he had been, fortunately, and soon he began to be spoken of as Ernest instead of "Will's brother," or "Mr. Wilson's other son." Much of the attention he had formerly given to business he turned upon himself, to the delight of his mother, who understood him better than any one else in the world, as is the way with mothers, always, or nearly always. She encouraged him, then she went further; she dropped a word here and there of what Ernest thought; how much they relied upon his judgment, and the like; and all this time Will lingered, wondering why Ernest and his father did not help him pecuniarily, so that he could return to the city.

The climax was reached when somebody gave a ball. Ernest went to the city, returning in garments of the latest cut, and appearing as much at ease as Will had ever done.

Ruth was looking very downcast at this party, and apparently did not notice Ernest's altered appearance, much to his disappointment. He went to her after a while.

"You are not enjoying yourself, Ruth," he said. "Do you want to go home?"

"Yes."

"Then come along."

A few minutes later they were walking together through the moonlight; the wind blew the brilliant autumn leaves about their feet, and they trampled down their red and gold glory into the soft earth. Ernest took the small hand that had been clinging to his arm and said gently:

"Ruth, dear little woman, you are unhappy—breaking your heart over a young rascal who is not worth one thought from you."

"The man who is breaking my heart is worth every thought."

Ernest sighed; he had hoped she had grown more indifferent to Will than this answer proved.

"Ruth," he said desperately, "let me tell you something. Will is a gentleman—I admit that. But he is not the man to make you or any other woman happy. I am not pleading my own cause, for I learned long ago how hopeless that would be; but I have loved you always, and I cannot bear to see you throwing away the best part of your life grieving for an unworthy man."

"I tell you he is worthy."

"What do you women call a worthy man?" What do you call a gentleman? If that is what you consider Will, then break your heart over your gentleman! I have done my best."

"I am not breaking my heart over a gentleman."

"Over whom then?"

"The brother of a gentleman! O Ernest!"

The tone, was it, or the look she gave him out there under the stars? But in some way he understood at last, and he clasped her to his heart, and thanked God with a voice that had tears in it, for this great blessing that had come into his life.

International Signal Code.

On July 2, 1855, a committee was appointed by the British Board of Trade "to inquire into and report upon the subject of a code of signals to be used at sea." In September of the following year this committee presented a code made up of eighteen flags and penants representing the eighteen consonant letters of the alphabet, out of which 78,642 combinations could be made for words and sentences. A signal-book of combinations, with the words, sentences, names of places, and ships with these combinations represented, was prepared, adopted and afterward translated by many foreign nations. This code has now become established all over the world, and is known as the International Signal Code. Now when a ship meets another ship at sea, her captain looks in his signal book for the combination of flags which represents this ship's name, and hoists them. The captain of the other ship looks at that combination in his book and reads opposite to it the same name. Then he tells his ships name in the same way. Then he may ask questions to tell anything by looking in the signal book for the sentences or parts of sentences he wants, and hoisting the combination of flags which makes them. In his own language, the other captain will find the same sentences opposite the same combinations of flag letters in his own signal-book.—St. Nicholas.

Fewer Locomotives Built.

One flourishing American industry which the pressure of hard times has deeply injured is locomotive building. There are five cities in the United States in which locomotive building is carrie on so extensively as to be an important local industry. These are Philadelphia, Paterson. Schenectady, Pittsburg and Troy. In each of these cities there is at least one large locomotive works, the total number in the United State being thirteen. In 1893, which was a good year in the business on account of the extra traffic caused by the World's Fair, 2,011 locomotives were built in the United States. In 1894 the total number fell to 695, of which eighty-three were built for use in other countries. Three big concerns filled no orders whatever in 1894. In 1890 the total number built was 2,300; in 1891, 2,165; in 1892, 2,012.

The railroad companies of the United States have now a greatly diminished volume of business, and some of the large systems are sailing so close to the financial wind that they are buying no new equipment. With a practical cessation of railroad building has come the decrease in the orders for locomotives, though the foreign trade keeps up fairly well, the United States exporting locomotives to several of the South and Central American countries.—New York Sun.

A Gray Rabbit's Nest.

Just as small boats always keep near shore, the short-legged rabbit is never found far from a hiding-place of some sort. Nature gave the gray rabbit a coat with a color that is a very great protection to him; and when he furls his ears and lies close to the ground, one can sometimes actually step over him without seeing that he is there. The ways of this little creature have surprised me many times; but he never actually paralyzed me with astonishment until one fine spring day when the mowers in the Smithsonian grounds were cutting the grass on the lawn, not over a hundred feet from the National Museum building. And there, on a bit of ground utterly without shrubs, bushes, or even flowers, covered with nothing but lawn grass, at that time only four inches in height, with a busy roadway and walk circling round on three sides, with the office of the curator of mammals in easy stone's throws on the other, a shop full of deadly taxidermists and osteologists looming up on the east, and dogs and bad boys literally smarming all about—there, on that naked lawn, was the nest of a gray rabbit, containing four young ones already so large that they filled the nest as full as it would hold.—St. Nicholas.

The Wife's Retort.

Once Mr. Gladstone had been cutting down a tree in the presence of a large concourse of people, including a number of "cheap trippers." When the tree had fallen, and the prime minister and his family who were with him were moving away, there was a rush for the chips. One of the trippers secured a big piece and exclaimed: "Hey, lads, when I dee, this shall go in my coffin!" Then cried his wife, a shrewd, motherly old woman, with a merry twinkle in her eye: "Sam, my lad, if thou'd worship God as thou worships Gladstone, thou'd stand a better chance of going where the chip wouldna burn!"—Argonaut.

Did Her Best.

Mamma—I hope you behaved like a little lady while Mrs. Hightone was trying to entertain you?

Small Daughter—Yes'm. I put my hand over my mouth every time I yawned.—Good News.

THAT DOLLAR WHEAT.

IT WAS PROMISED THE FARMER BY THE FREE TRADERS.

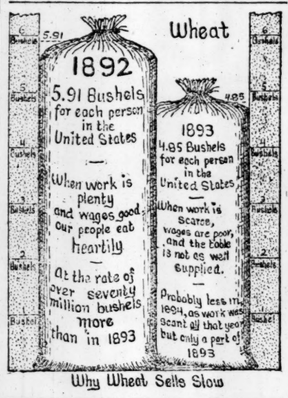
But the Farmer Receives 48 1-2 Cents a Bushel Short of the Democratic Promise—Wheat Worth Something in Protection Times.

The annual report upon the farm crops of 1894, issued by the Department of Agriculture, suggests an investigation as to the realization of those dollar wheat promises that were made by the free traders during the Presidential campaign of 1892. We accordingly take the averages for the three McKinley years of protection and compare them with the averages during the two years that the free traders have had the opportunity to give the farmers their dollar wheat. Thus:

AVERAGE ANNUAL VALUE.

Years.	Total crop.	Per bushel.	Per Acre.
1890-2.....	$390,119,423	$0.767	$10.16
1893-4.....	219,536,703	0.515	6.32

During the three years of protection, 1890-1892, the farmers of the United States received an average of $170,583,720 a year more money for



Why Wheat Sells Slow

their wheat crops than they did in 1893 and 1894 under the free trade administration. The wheat crop was worth $3.84 an acre more under protection than in the free trade times. The average price was 76 7-10 cents per bushel on the farm under protection, but only 51½ cents a bushel since the free traders have had the opportunity to pay the farmers that dollar a bushel.

It must not be thought that the low price during 1893 and 1894 was due to unusually large crops. It was not. The average harvest during the three years of protection was 508,997,000 bushels a year, whereas it averaged only 428,199,570 bushels a year for 1893 and 1894. Under protection the yield averaged 13.2 bushels an acre, but during the two years of the free trade administration the yield averaged only 12.3 bushels an acre. The free traders had everything in their favor for high prices, yet the farm value of their wheat has been just 48½ cents a bushel short of that promised dollar. Can this be the result of selling in the markets of the world?

Why Cotton is Cheap.

41 Cents. 39 Cents.

Cotton Grown for Nothing.

During the twelve months ending December 31, 1894, we shipped abroad to foreign countries over 1,000,000 bales more of raw cotton than during the calendar year 1893, the exact quantity being 614,000,000 pounds of cotton greater than we sold a year earlier. This is very encouraging and indicates great prosperity for the southern section of the country where our cotton is grown, until we turn to the values, where we find that cotton growers received $3,700,000 less money for the larger quantity of cotton which they sold in 1894 than was paid to them for a smaller quantity which they sold in 1893. In other words the cotton growers of the United States planted, cultivated, harvested and marketed some 700,000,000 pounds of raw cotton and simply made a gift of it to the manufacturers in the United Kingdom, Germany, France, British North America and Mexico. The Gorman tariff opened these foreign markets, and they were undoubtedly wide open and waiting to receive our cotton on such terms. This is a condition that confronts cotton growers; it is not a theory.

Business for Bradford.

At a meeting of the Huddersfield Chamber of Commerce it was stated that the manufacturers of Yorkshire had been disappointed in their expectations of the import trade with the United States last year, but "signs of improvement have set in and better things are hoped for." Our trade, however, has been more beneficial to Bradford, where the principal complaint has been regarding the home trade, which has not been at all satisfactory for some time past. We are informed that "were it not for the American demand for coatings, Bradford would be in a poor way at present."

Two Years More.

Labor's old friends again demand
Protection and relief;
They have just rights in this free land,
The "poor law" will be brief.

Cheer up my friends, the world still moves;
But two years more of blight.
We then will run on broader grooves;
We see the dawn of light.

—J. B.

A Market for Cotton Goods.

The English trade journals speak of the African demand for British manufactured cotton goods, which is "increased continuously almost day by day."

Ticking in the South.

The Charleston (S. C.,) News and Courier rejoices at the excellent quality of bed ticking produced by one of the manufacturing companies of South Carolina, and observes:

"There are probably two or three million beds in the State. Equip them hereafter with mattresses made in the State of homemade cotton and home-woven ticking. Patronize home industries; it will help the industries and help the State."

We are glad to know that the home-market idea is taking root in the Southern mind, but we cannot see how our free trade friend of the News and Courier can hope for a continuation of the thrift of the ticking mills and all the other factors concerned in the production of its goods, under the new competition which will come under the more than 33-per cent. reduction of duty provided in the Wilson tariff, now in operation.

For the ten months previous to the active operative of the new tariff there were imported over twenty million yards of ticking and kindred material, this under the protective rate of the McKinley law. Now, what can our contemporary expect under the present 33-per cent. reduction, but the most serious competition for the business now enjoyed by the Southern mill? Instead of twenty million yards of ticking and like material, are we not apt to have this quantity multiplied over and over again.

Just now there is some attention turned to cotton mill building in the South. If our friend of the News and Courier would hasten the movement of the mills in his direction he must protect them. If he would have them earn dividends he must protect them. If he would have the standard of wages maintained in the South and the prices for cotton upheld he must protect the industries which consume them. Still we are glad to know that even the sentiment of protection is ticking in South Carolina.

Eli Perkins Scores One.

As free trade is mutually beneficial, why (by tariffs) debar men from mutually increasing wealth and happiness by trade? THEODORE J. WERNER.
NEWARK, N. J.

Free trade is not mutually beneficial. It is beneficial to a low wage country, but not to a high wage country. Free trade allows a low wage country to ship their manufactured goods into a high wage country and close their mills, or compel their high wage workmen to work for half their present wages or starve. When we have free trade our country could never ship one knife or plate or yard of silk to Europe or Japan till we had their low wages plus the freight. Who would buy a knife made by two-dollar labor when you could buy the same knife made by forty-cent labor in Belgium? Protection makes high wages, prosperity and happiness in America. Free trade with us would starve our workmen, close our mills, but it would make Europe prosperous. Free trade would drop wages in America and stop mills, but it would make happiness and prosperity in Europe and China. With free trade only the freight (15 cents per hundred pounds) would separate wages. Do you want their low wages? ELI PERKINS.

Progress Under Protection.

The News and Courier, S. C., though usually very pessimistic, occasionally has its bright side, as follows:

"The capital employed in cotton milling industry in the South increased from $22,000,000 in 1880 to $108,000,000 in 1894, an increase of nearly 500 per cent. in fourteen years. The number of mills has increased in the same period from 180 to 425, looms from 14,323 to 68,205 and spindles from 667,754 to 3,033,850."

Surely no other section of the country in the world, not even in free-trade England, can show such marvelous industrial industrial growth. Why does the News and Courier desire to change the conditions that brought about this wondrous development?

Labor Busy in London.

Industries That Prospered.

"The only American industry which has prospered under Democratic rule is the gold exporting business."—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Not the only one. There are also the industry of the Sheriff, the soup house industry, the free bread industry, the free clothing industry and the general freedom of labor from industry, which have all prospered since March, 1893.

THOMAS A. JONES DEAD.

He Helped Assassin Booth Escape, and Refused a $100,000 Offer.

Thomas A. Jones, made famous during the troublous times immediately following the assassination of President Lincoln, died recently at his home, near La Plata, Charles County, Md. Jones secreted John Wilkes Booth on his premises after his flight from Washington, and kept him hidden from the officers for seven days. Fearing that his guest would be discovered, Jones placed Booth and Harold on a mule and led the animal seven miles to the Potomac River, where he procured a boat, in which they reached the Virginia shore and made their escape. He was promised $100,000 if he would make known the hiding place of Booth, but refused the money. Jones was subsequently arrested and tried in Washington for his connection with Booth's flight, but was acquitted. He was seventy-four years old.

Discouraged With Public Life.

"I would not advise any young man," said the veteran Mr. Holman, of Indiana, addressing a group of Congressmen on the floor of the House on the day of adjournment, "to enter public life. There is nothing in it. I reach this conclusion after an experience covering a period of nearly thirty-five years. From a financial standpoint, at least, it does not pay one. I have lived frugally since I came to the Thirty-sixth Congress, but I have never been able to save a penny out of my salary."

RIOT RAN UNCHECKED.

Many Killed and Wounded by Turbulent Workmen in New Orleans.

BLOOD STAINS THE LEVEE.

The Whites Determined to Prevent All Colored Men From Loading Vessels, and in Armed Companies Swept Up and Down the River Front—An Officer of a British Steamship Mortally Wounded.

A serious labor riot, complicated with the race question, occurred on the levee or river front of New Orleans, La., resulting in the killing of five persons, the mortal wounding of two, and the serious wounding of ten or twelve more. The riot was far more serious than the loss of life indicated, for it showed the mob to be in complete control and able to defy and override the police, and place the commerce of the city completely at its mercy. It marched along the entire city front, some eight or ten miles, in companies, equipped with rifles, shotguns and pistols, completely dispersing all colored people at labor there and shooting all who opposed it without the slightest check or hindrance.

Appeals were made to the police, to the Mayor, to the Governor, to the United States, and finally to the British Ambassador at Washington, the British ship agents turning through him to the English Government for protection. A British vessel, the Engineer, was fired on at the wharf by the mob, and the purser of the steamer mortally wounded. The Captain barely escaped with his life.

The trouble really started in September, the beginning of the commercial year in New Orleans. It began over labor matters, and in time changed to a bitter race war. The white screwmen who load cotton on vessels constitute one of the strongest labor unions in the country. They prohibited the colored men from loading cotton vessels. The latter replied by reducing the rate of pay, which had been $5 and $6 a day for seven or eight hours' work, and were supported by the ships' agents, and the war has waged ever since.

The wharves of the West Indian line, the first to use colored labor, were burned by an incendiary fire, the loss being $250,000. The wharves of the Texas and Pacific, with 25,000 bales of cotton and a loss of $500,000, followed next.

The bloody work was done by two mobs of river laborers, one operating at the head of Phillip street, and one at the Harrison steamship wharf, near Jackson Square. Shortly before 7 o'clock a. m. the colored screwmen began to load the British steamship Engineer, lying between St. Ann and Dumaine streets.

Men to the number of 200, armed with pistols, shotguns and rifles, half hidden in the freight and among the box cars on the levee, closed in around the wharf and opened fire upon the laborers.

James Bane, purser of the British steamship Engineer, was walking toward the gangplank of his vessel when the firing began. He received a bullet in the side and fell. The mob then fired a volley at the prostrate Englishman, inflicting a buckshot wound in the head and one in the arm.

When the attack was made the colored men on the wharf became panic stricken and rushed from the vessel and along the wharves, begging for mercy. But the firing continued. Two unknown colored men were shot, and died instantly. Jules C. Carrabee, a Mexican shoemaker, was shot in the mouth, the bullet going through the base of the brain.

When the rioters had completed their work at the Harrison wharf they marched toward the up-town wharves, with guns on their shoulders, and other weapons in plain view. Three blocks up they met Leonard Mallard, a colored laborer, employed by one of the public weighers. Some member of the mob called to him to run. He refused. One of the mob took deliberate aim with his rifle at the man and fired. The ball went through Mallard's brain, emerging over the right eye.

Another mob had already organized at Phillip street. About 7 o'clock a crowd of white men moved to the attack of the colored screwmen who were preparing to unload the British steamship Niagara. A large number of shots were fired, but only one man was killed. He was William Crawford, a colored screwman, who was shot in the head as he attempted to escape. Shots were also fired at the British steamships Niagara and Merrimac.

After the rioting subsided the colored men deserted the wharves in a mass. Even colored teamsters, declaring their lives unsafe, unhitched their mules from loaded carts and drove away. In consequence not a foreign vessel took on a pound of freight during the entire day.

The wounded numbered twelve or more, and at least two were fatally injured. Of the killed and wounded only two, William Campbell and Henry Brown, were of the men the mob was looking for, the others happening to be in the way during the shooting.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, at Washington, received a telegram from the British Consul at New Orleans, informing him of the riot and of the shooting of Purser Bane, of the British steamer Engineer.

Governor Foster, of Louisiana, received a telegram of inquiry from Secretary Gresham. The Governor issued a proclamation calling out the militia to preserve order.

Action by Governor Foster.

Governor Foster, of Louisiana, issued a proclamation against the rioters and rioting, declaring that order would be maintained in New Orleans at any cost. Eight of the rioters were arrested.

ARMOR FOR BATTLESHIPS.

A Remarkable Test at the Indian Head Proving Grounds.

The United States Navy Department accepted 315 tons of Harveyized nickel steel armor, which is nearly half the size armor for the battleship Oregon, made by the Carnegie Company, as the result of a trial of an eighteen-inch plate at Indian Head, near Washington. The plate received two shots from a twelve-inch gun. The first was fired at a velocity of 1465 feet per second and smashed to pieces on the face of the plate, which was scaled a little at the point of impact, but was not cracked. The second shot had a velocity of 1926 feet. This penetrated nine inches and then broke up, but it cracked the plate from top to bottom. The plate, however, was pronounced to be of good quality.

A trial was also made of a small Chase-Gantt plate, composed of a cast steel back faced with high chrome steel, also cast. A six-inch shot was fired at the plate with a velocity of 2100 feet. The shot was broken up, but the plate was badly cracked and a corner was broken off. The makers of the plate professed satisfaction with the result of the test, which was better than that attained at Sandy Hook last year.

The Labor World.

THE average earnings of labor in 1892 was $250; in 1894, $195.

IN 1894 there were forty-four per cent. less wages earned than in 1892.

IRON moulders report that their trade is slowly, but surely improving.

THE strike of the 10,000 miners in the Pittsburg coal district was fully inaugurated on the date fixed.

THE staff of English railroads is mostly made up of men who entered the service as lads and worked their way up.

THE Minnesota Legislature passed a bill providing for free labor employment bureaus in the larger cities of that State.

THE Italian Minister of Marine has decided to introduce the eight-hour working day into the docks and arsenal at Spezzia.

THE Building Trades Journal says that "indications point to excessive building in 1895," and that prices for work will be better.

FIVE HUNDRED employes of the Union Pacific Railroad at Omaha were discharged, the business of the road not justifying their employment.

SEVERAL axe and tool makers' unions in different parts of this country are corresponding with each other to form a National organization.

M. MARINONI, the principal proprietor of the famous Parisian newspaper, Le Petit Journal, which has a circulation of nearly 1,250,000 copies a day, commenced life as a factory lad.

OFFICIAL CROP REPORT.

Estimates of Corn and Wheat Remaining in the Hands of Farmers.

The crop report of the Department of Agriculture for the month of March consists principally of estimates of the distribution of corn and wheat, the stocks remaining in the hands of farmers, and the proportions of merchantable and unmerchantable. The report is based on county estimates of the percentage of last year's product remaining in first hands, obvious errors and inconsistencies of statement being corrected and differences harmonized. All grain in the hands of farmers, including amounts remaining over from previous years, are embraced in the estimates given.

The corn on hand, as estimated, aggregates 475,504,450 bushels, or 39.2 per cent. of the last crop. This proportion has been exceeded but four times in the last ten years. The consumption of corn for eight months is an unusually small one, which fact is explained by the large amounts of wheat fed to stock.

The aggregate sold from farms to go beyond county boundaries is 162,994,640 bushels, or 13.4 per cent. of the crop. The proportion merchantable is 999,400,600 bushels, or 82.4 per cent. The values returned for merchantable corn average 44.8, for unmerchantable 28.6, making an aggregate value of $508,713,129, which is $46,000,000 less than the December valuation of the crop and average 41.9 per bushel.

The estimated amount of wheat in farmers' hands is 75,000,000 bushels, or 16.3 per cent. of the last crop, and is 32,000,000 less than last March. The explanation for this in a large measure is to be found in the fact that large quantities have been fed to hogs and other stock. Returns from North and South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas indicate unprecedented exhaustion of last year's crop, correspondents in many counties reporting not enough on hand for spring seed and necessary food supply.

MOON WAS ECLIPSED.

The Phenomenon Occurred on Time and Lasted Three and One-Half Hours.

The total eclipse of the moon was all that it was advertised to be, but, unfortunately for astronomers and star-gazers in general, the sky was obscured by clouds, which prevented satisfactory observations.

Exactly at 7.57 the moon entered the penumbra, but it was not until 8.54 that the satellite arrived at the edge of the earth's shadow. At first it looked as if a very small portion had been sliced off with a knife. But the moon slid deeper and deeper into the shadow, until only half its face was visible. The faint outlines of the darkened portion could just be defined by the eye. More swiftly, then, it seemed that the rest of the surface was swallowed up in the shadow, and at 11.27 the moon disappeared.

The times of eclipse, as astronomers calculated them for New York, were:

Beginning six minutes to nine; middle, seventeen minutes to eleven; end, thirty-two minutes to one.

The moon lay in the depth of the earth's shadow at nine minutes to ten. Then in less than an hour a small rim of silver burned through the shadow and became visible on the western edge of the moon's upper circumference, directly opposite that part which was first obscured. The bright surface grew larger, and in another hour the moon had emerged again and shone—round, perfect and silver, as though nothing had happened. The time of eclipse was three and a half hours in all.

This eclipse was an unusual one in that during the phase of totality the moon was dimly visible for a time, shining with a dull glowing light like that reflected by dark copper.

WORTH IS DEAD.

The Famous Man Dressmaker Passes Away Suddenly in Paris.

Worth, the famous dressmaker of Paris, is dead.

Charles Frederick Worth, whose fame as a dress designer is known the world over, was an Englishman by birth, having first seen the light of day in Bourne, Lincolnshire, in 1825. At an early age he obtained a position with the house of Swan & Edgar in London, but after seven years' service there he settled in Paris. While with the firm of Eagelin & Co., in the gay capital, Worth was enabled to carry out his dressmaking dreams, and subsequently he started in business for himself. He was fortunate in creating a handsome costume design for the Empress Eugenie, which brought him into fame at a single bound. He subsequently won first prize at the Paris Exhibition in 1855 for a mantle which was valued at $6000. At the close of the Exhibition the dress was exhibited at the Tuileries.

Worth himself attributed his fame to his invention of the crinoline and the fancy costumes for balls, the first one of the latter being worn by the Empress at the house of Mme. Tascher. It was made by Worth. Then the Empress herself gave a fancy ball at the Hotel d'Albe, and nearly every costume worn there was made by the "man milliner."

He was also the first to carry out the idea of the hoop skirt. The suggestion came from the Empress, and Queen Victoria, of England, afterward adopted it. In one of his dresses 100 yards of silk were used. His name is a byword in every cith, both here and abroad, in the dressmaking line. He was married in France and leaves two sons, who will carry on the business.

FIRST INCOME TAX RETURNS.

Thirteen of the Sixty-three Districts Will Give the Government $6805.39.

Massachusetts had the honor of making the first returns under the Income Tax law. Returns appear in thirteen of the forty-six district reports for February thus far received at Washington, as follows:

Massachusetts, $1367.46; First Illinois District, $1651.52; Sixth Indiana, $205.03; Seventh Indiana, $145.21; Third Iowa, $87.22; Fourth Iowa, $104.84; First Missouri, $522.34; First New York, $583.27; First Pennsylvania, $1499.58; Second Tennessee, $87.22; West Virginia, $291.02; First Wisconsin, $104.84; Second Wisconsin, $154.24. Total, $6805.39.

On this basis the returns from the seventeen districts yet to be heard from should swell the total for February to nearly $9000.

The returns for March, it is thought, will foot up well towards $1,000,000. It is predicted that April will yield $1,500,000 and May between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000, with the bulk of collections yet to come in the month of June. All the large corporations, it is thought, will hold off their payments until the last week in June, so as to make their returns coincident with their semi-annual dividends.

Victorious Rebels in Peru.

A despatch from Lima, Peru, says that the insurgents defeated the Peruvian troops in a battle near Gabanillas. Three hundred Government soldiers were killed.

Killed at a Crossing.

Mrs. Thomas Allen was instantly killed at a crossing in St. Joseph, Mo., and Gertie Allen, her nineteen-year-old daughter, was dangerously hurt, and Miss Martha Deacon, eleven years old, was fatally injured. They were struck by the fast mail while coming home from church.

The Oldest Woman in Connecticut.

At Norwalk, Conn., Mrs. Peter McClusky, familiarly known as "Aunt Betsy," celebrated her 105th birthday. Mrs. McClusky is the oldest person in Connecticut and retains her faculties to an exceptional degree

Perished in Mines.

A despatch from Rat Portage, Manitoba says that the Saltana Mine there is on fire. Four of the imprisoned miners were taken from the mine by a rescuing party, but all were fatally burnt. All hope of reaching the remaining twenty was abandoned. The fire in Old Abe Mine, at White Oak, New Mexico, was got under control, and the rescuing party brought out the imprisoned miners, five of whom were dead.

Public Printer Dismisses 100 Men.

Public Printer Benedict has dismissed 100 employes of the Government Printing Office, the majority of them being compositors. The removals were caused by the adjournment of Congress, which made a scarcity of work. Other dismissals will follow.

CHINA GIVES UP.

Will Consent to Indemnity, Cession of Territory and Surrender a Squadron.

It is reported that Li Hung Chang is instructed to consent to an indemnity; also, if necessary, to a cession of territory.

The Japanese will occupy Manchuria, Shangtung promontory and Formosa. The indemnity will be guaranteed by the customs and will be paid quinquennially. China is also ready to surrender her southern squadron, now hiding at Nankin.

The Emperor and Dowager Empress warned Li Lung Chang that he need not return unless successful. They upbraided him for concealing from them the deplorable condition of China, which, they said, might easily have been victorious if properly prepared.

The Central News correspondent in Tokio, Japan, telegraphs:

"Some 1600 Chinese attacked the out-posts at Chiulle, near the border of Korea, on the morning of the 11th. They were repulsed with heavy losses and were pursued. Another Chinese force, 1000 strong, made attacks on the Japanese rear and left flank, but was repulsed with seventy killed. The Japanese loss was six wounded."

FIJI ISLANDS DEVASTATED.

Several Days of Hurricane Destroy Their Fertile Plantations.

Particulars have arrived of a terrible hurricane which swept over the Fiji Islands a few weeks ago. Several large vessels came to grief, with loss of life, and buildings in Suva, the capital of Fiji, suffered severely. The town was the centre of the hurricane. It was accompanied by a driving rain, penetrating everything. The storm continued from February 7 until 5 o'clock, February 11, and then gradually calmed down. The cocoanut plantations will take fully five years to recover and banana plantations have been ruined. This is the most serious hurricane the group has had for years. The island of Taveunion, where most of the European planters are settled, has been swept from top to bottom.

The effect of such a storm must be famine, disease and many deaths. The Government of the Fiji Islands has voted money to meet the more immediate necessities, but this will certainly not prove sufficient. By far the largest number of natives belong to the Methodist Church of the colony and missionary societies are taking steps to give relief.

RHODE ISLAND'S APRIL ELECTION.

Gubernatorial Tickets Placed in the Field at Conventions in Providence.

The Rhode Island Republican State Convention at Providence nominated candidates for the April election. Charles Warren Lippitt, of Providence, was named for Governor to succeed D. Russell Brown, who has been elected by the Republicans for three consecutive terms. For the rest of the general offices the present incumbents were nominated for re-election. They are: Lieutenant-Governor, Edwin R. Allen; Secretary of State, Charles P. Bennett; Attorney-General, Edward C. Dubois, and General Treasurer, Samuel Clark.

The Democratic State Convention, also held at Providence, named the following ticket: For Governor, George L. Littlefield, of Pawtucket; for Lieutenant-Governor, Augustus B. Miller, of Providence; for Secretary of State, George W. Greene, of Woonsocket; for Attorney-General, George T. Brown, of Providence; for General Treasurer, John G. Perry, of South Kingstown.

STARTING FOR LIBERIA.

Colored People Leave Memphis for Savannah to Take Ship for Africa.

Three hundred and ten colored persons left Memphis, Tenn., on a special train for Savannah, Ga., there to take a steamship to carry them to Liberia. The emigrants were gathered from Arkansas and Mississippi. The desire to emigrate is spreading in the Southern cotton countries.

They are to be transported by the African Migration Society, each person having paid $41, which defrays all expenses of the trip. Six thousand colored persons are now paying for fares in advance. The people who left Memphis are mostly farmers, though there are carpenters, blacksmiths and other craftsmen. One-half are women and children. They have agreed to form a colony by themselves.

GUINEA-PIGS IN DEMAND.

A Problem Confronting the Health Department of New York City.

There is a "corner" in the guinea-pig market. The increased use of anti-toxine has caused a greatly increased demand for animals upon which to test the effect of the remedy. The guinea-pig is especially adapted for these purposes, because all guinea-pigs show the same reaction, whereas human beings and other animals show the effect of the serum in different ways.

The former price of guinea-pigs was sixty cents each. On account of the scarcity, the price has advanced to seventy-five and ninety cents, and the Health Department of New York City is having difficulty in securing the 200 pigs that they use every month. There is a probability that the Health Board may start a guinea-pig farm of its own.

SENSITIVE OF HONOR.

A Young Man Kills Himself to Avoid Disgrace of Arrest.

William Hill, aged twenty-two, only son of Lyman E. Hill, a retired gun merchant, committed suicide at Putnam, Conn., under singular circumstances. Hill went on a spree with Louis Geer, aged seventeen. They hired a team to go to a hotel at Buck Hill. According to Geer a wheel broke and they returned to get another wagon, which was refused.

Norfolk and Southern R. R.

Schedule in effect Oct. 1, 1894.

Norfolk & Southern R. R. Mail and Express trains, southbound, daily (except Sundays,) leave Elizabeth City, at 11:35, A. M., and at 6:00 P. M. Northbound, daily, except Sundays, leave Elizabeth City at 2:45 P. M., and 9:00 A. M. The trains arrive at and depart from Norfolk & Western depot, Norfolk; connect at Norfolk with all Mail and steamer lines, and at Blenton with Steamer for Roanoke, Cashie, Chowan and Scuppernong rivers; transfer steamers to Mackey's Ferry, thence by Norfolk & Southern R. R. to Pantego and Belhaven, connecting with steamer Haven Belle for Makelyville, Aurora, Washington and all intermediate landings.

EASTERN CAROLINA DISPATCH FAST FREIGHT & PASSENGER ROUTE.

The steamers Nonce and Newberne leave Elizabeth City daily except Friday and Sunday at 6 P. M., for Newbern, connecting with the A. & N. C. R. R. for Goldsboro, Kinston and Morehead City, and with the W. N. & N. R. R. for Jacksonville, Wilmington, N. C., etc. Returning, leave Newbern, daily except Tuesday and Saturday, stopping at Roanoke Island going and returning.

Tickets on sale at Elizabeth City Station to Roanoke Island, Newberne, Kinston, Goldsboro, Morehead City and Wilmington, N. C.

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

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Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Dispatch as follows. From Norfolk by Norfolk & Southern Railroad, Baltimore, by P. W. & B. R. R., President Street Station, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania R. R., Dock Street Station, New York, by Pennsylvania R. R., Pier 27 North River.

For further information apply to M. H. Snowden, Agent, Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern R. R. Company, Norfolk, Va.

M. E. KING, Gen'l Manager. H. C. HUDGINS, Gen'l Pt. & Pass'r Agt.

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New Albemarle House

Mr. & Mrs. SAWYER Props,

Cor. Main and Road Streets, Elizabeth City, N. C. First-class Hotel. Elegant Rooms, Good Table. Polite Attention. Electric Bells and Lights.

TERMS:—$2 and $2.50 per day.

WOODARD HOUSE

ENTON, N. C.

This well established Hotel offers first-class accommodations to travelers.

FIRST-CLASS BAR ATTACHED

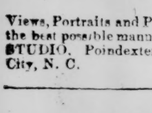
Sample Rooms for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances furnished when desired. Free Hacks to all Trains and Steamers.

Terms Reasonable.

J. B. FEARING, Prop'r.
Mathews St., near Poindexter.
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.
A large lot of Horses and Mules constantly on hand for SALE or EXCHANGE. Fine Turnouts and Drummers sent to all points at reasonable rates.

FRED DAVIS

DEALER IN



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The North Carolinian

Published Every Wednesday

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

Communications relative to and of interest in the Albemarle District solicited from all quarters.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The General Assembly adjourned on Thursday, having been in session six [illegible] days. It did more work and passed more bills than any Le[illegible]ture within our recollection. Some of these are enumerated in another column. The most important among them are an honest Election law, a new and fairer system of County Government and a liberal support of the State Institutions.

A PUZZLING PICTURE.

The New York "Sun" editorially describes Brazil in the following poetic and epigrammatic phrase: "She crows like a crazy rooster." This is a rather puzzling picture of our sister Republic. The iridescent editor has drawn this figure of speech, no doubt, from the rich treasure of his ornithological lore. There may be a difference between the crow of a crazy rooster and a sane chanticleer, but who ever heard of a "she rooster?" No doubt the corruscant "Sun" man had his prophetic eye upon some dark spot on the Brazilian horizon, and then with his rare poetic instinct caught the sentiment of the famous couplet:

A whistling girl and a crowing hen
Are fit for neither God nor men.

THE WASHINGTON OF HAWAII.

It is not making the comparison too strong to say that President Dole has proven himself the Washington of the Hawaian Republic. He has displayed a breadth of statesmanship and an ability to cope with opposing forces not far removed from similar qualities displayed by the first President of the American Union of States. And what a melancholly spectacle was presented to modern civilization when the head of the largest and most powerful Republic in the world displayed a willingness and even a desire to crush the smallest!

Thomas B. Reed said, in response to the Democratic howl against the 51st Congress, that "this is a billion dollar country." The Democrats have found that it is so, because they have kept their expenses up to the billion dollar mark, when the bankrupt Treasury and the prostrate condition of the country rendered extreme economy necessary.

"More fool than knave." This is the "Louisville Courier-Journal's" summing up in the case of the Fifty-third Congress. It is a charitable summing up certainly, and we think it is borne out by the facts.

The Democratic patriot who "points with pride" to the record of the late Congress has not been heard since that body adjourned. All signs indicate that he has taken to the woods.

It is officially certified that there are at least 100,000 persons in Nebraska who will have to be supported until another crop is raised, and be provided with grain for seeding purposes.

Seeing that China invented gunpowder when Europe was in swaddling clothes, she seems to have been unfortunate in her memory, for she has evidently forgotten how to use it.

It is reported from the Pacific coast that large quantities of oranges are being shipped from Southern California to Florida. This, truly, is "carrying coals to Newcastle."

The Republicans elected more Congressmen in Missouri and Tennessee than the Democrats did in all the Northern States. Truth is stranger than fiction.

Dispatches from Washington say that "Secretary Gresham is improving." This, however, refers to the gentleman's health, not to his statesmanship.

Texas sheep have decreased more than 20 per cent. This is directly opposite to the result predicted by Senator Mills during the tariff debate.

There is in Democratic circles an abiding faith that President Cleveland will stick by the administration until the last bray and kick.

The race between the Government's revenue and Carlile's surplus is getting very exciting. Odds on a dead heat.

South Dakota will have to keep a sharp eye on Oklahoma or she will have to surrender her divorce monopoly,

Wage-earners who strike in hard times are utterly lacking in the saving grace of common sense.

The late Congress voted away more prosperity than any other that ever existed.

THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK.

All nature breathes an uplifting aspiration in the budding season. Even the dead leaves of the past hasten to resolve themselves into new forms. What has been may always be held in the future gift. The new life and its promise carries in it elasticity and courage that ought to fill men's hearts, bins and bank accounts in the harvest season. Weeds and grain grow together only where intelligent energy of man is missing.

Apparently progressive paralysis, begun in 1893, is nearing an end. Many bright spots appeared while the chief Executive was absent from his 'throne.' The plan of increasing prosperity by increasing the National Debt, is about ended. Radical changes of a favorable nature appear since Washington officials dispersed. The volume of trade is larger. Merchants, manufacturers and consumers are buying to meet requirements. Investors are more hopeful. Evidently we have made the turn and general business will improve.

GOVERNMENT SEED.

In speaking of Government seed, the New York "Witness" surmises that many people, when using a sample sent by the Secretary of Agriculture, seldom think of the time and money spent, and so hardly appreciate the gift, It is stated that in one year the Agricultural Department sent out over 7,000,000 pockages of seed to the farmers of the United States. Each one of the papers of seed distributed contained a printed request that the reuuest that the receiver report the results of the planting. Of the 1,500,000 persons benefited by this courtesy, but 1,483 acknowledged the favor by stating to the authorities the outcome of their planting. The cost of distributing this seed amounted to $160,000, making an average cost of about two cents per package of seed fer each package of seed distributed.

Dr. Talmadge preceded his sermon a few Sunday mornings ago by a prayer in which he said:

"We thank Thee that the Congress of the Nation has departed, and that many of those who represented the people in public offices will no more represent them. We pray that You will forgive them for the damage they have done this Nation."

Another Antarctic expedition is projected, this time from Sweden. It has been more than half a century since much has been accomplished or even attempted in the way of expioring the regions of the South Pole.

It is stated that the Independent Sugar Refiners have combined with the Sugar Trust to maintain prices.

Outline of Important Enactments of the General Assembly.

The following are the most important acts of the North Carolina Legislature:

General Acts: To repeal the county government law. To provide for the election by the people of three additional justices in each county. To repeal the election law and provide for a new election system. To provide for the adoption of school text books by county boards of education instead of the State board. To extend for two years the time for exchanging old State bonds for four per cent. To provide for aid of public schools by local assessment. To restore 6 per cent. as the legal rate of interest. To fix the minimum rate of charges for selling leaf tobacco in warehouses. To create a Western criminal court circuit of Buncombe, Madison, Haywood and Henderson counties. To create an Eastern criminal court circuit of New Hanover, Mecklenburg, Halifax, Vance, Warren, Edgecombe and several other counties. To require railroads to redeem unused tickets. To appropriate $10,000 to complete the Confederate monument, at Raleigh. To define butter, and regulate its sale; also to define lard and regulate its sale. To prevent adulteration and misbranding of food and food products. To restore Mitchell county to the Ninth Congressional district. To regulate Building and Loan Associations and provide for examination of their affairs by the State. To require the payment in cash on demand of all scrip, checks, duebills or other evidences of debt issued by any corporation. To permit oyster dreging.

Charters amended: Of Wilmington, Raleigh, Winston, Morganton, Mt: Airy, Edenton, Greensboro, East Bend, Weldon, Southern Pines, Elizabeth City, Kinston, Chapel Hill, Old Fort, Mocksville, Concord, Albemarle, Snow Hill, Margarettsville.

Appropriations annually to institutions: To the University, $20,000; to the white Agricultural and Mechanical College, $15.000 regular and $7,500 special; to the colored Agricultural and Mechanical College, $5,000; to six colored Normal Schools, $1,500 each; to colored Normal School at Winston, $1,000; to State Hospital, $100,000; for the Raleigh Asylum, $62,500 regular and $8,000 special; to the Goldsboro Asylum, $37,000 regular and $10,000 special; to the Soldiers' Home, $8,500; to the Normal and Industrial School, $13,750 regular and $5,000 special; to the Institution for the Blind, $35,000 regular and $9,000 special.

The Revenue Act makes the State tax 24 cents; School tax is 18 cents; pension tax 3½ cents.

The bridal veil is a survival of the cloth borne by four maidens over the bride at a Saxon marriage to conceal the blushes of the poor girl at the coarse jests that were always bandied about on such occasions.

Between 1846 and 1876 scores of patents for producing electric light were taken out in almost every country in Europe.

Mauch Chunk, Pa., is an Indian name meaning bear mountain.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, March 16, 1895.

More foreign complications for Mr. Cleveland and Secretary Gresham to get themselves tangled up in! This week has added several complications with foreign countries, in addition to those already existing on account of discriminations by Germany, France and several other smaller European nations against American products. It is true that with a clear headed President and Secretary of State there would be no serious trouble with these new complications, but the blundering record made by the present administration in dealing with the foreign policy of this government, if it truly be said to have had such a thing since March 4, 1893, has prepared the country to look for the wrong rather than the right thing from it in foreign as well as domestic matters.

The first and most important of the new complications arises from a Spanish warship having fired on a U. S. mail steamer—the Allianca—which was passing near the coast of Cuba on its way from Colon to New York. Already the Spanish Minister has assured the State Department of his belief that it was done by mistake and that Spain will apologize if this country, after investigation, thinks proper. The next complication is in connection with the protest of the British Ambassador against the shooting of an officer of an English steamer during the recent levee riots at New Orleans, and the last with the demand of the Italian Ambassador that protection be given the Italians in the United States and that satisfaction be given for the late assassination of Italians at Walsenburg, Colorado. It largely depends upon Mr. Cleveland and Secretary Gresham what comes of these matters.

Secretary Herbert is beginning to hear a great deal of the adverse criticism which has been leveled at him from all sections because he has only designated two naval vessels—San Francisco and Marblehead—to participate in the ceremony attendant upon the opening of the Baltic and North Sea Canal by the Emperor of Germany, but he is obstinate, and although he admits the importance of the event he refuses to change his original order. Naval officers are greatly chagrined. They point out that all the maritime nations will be strongly represented, and that commercial instinct, not to mention national pride, should have been strong enough to have sent at least a half dozen of the finest ships in the navy to take part in the opening.

The New County Government

Three County Commissioners are to be elected by a majority of the qualified voters of each county at the next general election.

In any county where five reputable citizens make oath that the financial affairs of the county are being mismanaged and upon a petition of 200 citizens of the county, half of whom are free-holders, the resident or presiding judge shall appoint two good and lawful citizens who shall be known as a co-operative board. This board is to act jointly with the county commissioners on all matters relating to finance and a vote of four members is required to pass any measure, and votes must be recorded in the recorded in the record of the county commissioners.

The county commissioners are to pass on bonds of officers, but an appeal is allowed to a judge at chambers.

Tricked.

A magistrate who prided himself on his sense of justice was called to estimate the damages which a cow had done in a garden. He viewed the premises and gave liberal damages, whereupon he was introduced to the marauding cow, which turned out to be his own, whereat the conscientious magistrate was enraged.—London Globe.

"Those Evening Bells," one of Moore's most popular songs, was suggested by a melody entitled "The Bells of St. Petersburg."

Aristotle was said to have remembered "the names of all animals, fish and insects."

Lord Bacon paid £3 7s. for his judge's wig. The box was extra. It cost a shilling.

DON'T STOP TOBACCO.

How to Cure Yourself while Using it.

The tobacco habit grows on a man until his nervous system is seriously affected, imparing health, comfort and happiness. To quit suddenly is too severe a shock to the system, as tobacco to an inveterate user becomes a stimubant that his system continually craves. Baco-Curo is a scientific cure for the tobacco habit in all its forms, carefully compounded after the formula of ar eminent Berlin Physician who has used it in his private practice since 1872, without a failure, purely vegeteible and guaranteed perfectly harmless. You can use all the tobacco you want while using Baco-Curo. it will notify you when to stop. We give a written guarantee to permaneently cury any case with three boxes or refund the money with 10 per cent. interest. Baco-Cuto is not a substitute, but a scientific cure, that cures without the aid of will power and with no inconvenience. It leaves the system as pure and free from nicotine as the day you took your first chew or smoke. Sold by all druggists with our iron-clad guarantee at $1.00 per box, three boxes [thirty days treatment,] $2 50, or sent direct upon receipt of price, SEND SIX TWO CENT STAMPS FOR SAMPLE BOX, BOOKLET AND PROOFS FREE. Eureka Chemical and Manufacturing Company, Manufacturing Chemists, La Crosse, Wis

Cases of 40 years' standing where operations have failed have been cured by Japanese Pile Cure. W. W. Griggs & Son, Elizabeth City.

FOR YOUR

CONSIDERATION,

My Cotton Mill Property has recently been incorporated as the "ELIZABETH CITY NET & TWINE CO." and I am now offering stock for sale. The Capital Stock is $18,000 in shares of $100 each. The property has been put on a CASH BASIS. This Mill is running regularly and has an established trade. The stock will pay not less than 12 per cent,

My object in disposing of a part of the stock is well understood. There will be no waiting for developments, but at the end of each quarter you will receive your dividends. Each $100 share is a deed for that much real estate. The title to the property is perfect and free from all encumbrances.

I proprose to demonstrate that this stock is worth more than 100 cents on the dollar. Secure some at once.

For further information apply to.

S. S. FOWLER.

March 18, 1895.

ACTORS BY NATURE.

ALL ARE SUCH, ACCORDING TO AN INSTRUCTOR IN STAGECRAFT.

Every Child, He Says, Is Born an Actor, but the Gift Is In Most Cases Soon Marred by Self Consciousness—Early Training and Its Powerful Effect.

"The ability to express, in voice and face and motion, the ideal which the mind conceives is the actor's talisman of success," said a well known instructor in one of the dramatic schools when asked to define the essential qualification of an aspirant for dramatic honors. "Not to represent a character, but to be it, is what wins the audience. Great earnestness counts, of course, and delicacy of conception, careful training, experience, and all that, but complete abandon to the emotions of the moment is what sways men's minds. That is genius!

"Every child is a born actor," he went on, "and to prove that we have only to watch the expression and movements of a little child when it is in a room by itself and is unaware of spectators. It will be imitating in pantomime alternately the persons and animals it knows or has seen. Enter the room and ask the little one to do that over for auntie or uncle, or whoever it may be, and immediately there is a change. Self consciousness has come in with the looker on, and the child is constrained and shy. The grace of movement, the bright, animated gesture and inimitable expression are gone. As the child grows older this constraint, this repression, increases, particularly in America, where, from babyhood, she is taught to disguise her real feelings. 'You must not laugh aloud, it isn't refined; you must walk quietly and sedately and not attract attention.'

"This is a sample of the lesson of self repression, inculcated line upon line, precept upon precept, day after day, until the real nature becomes walled in within the artificial one. When that girl gets to be 20 or more, she has a yearning for the stage. She feels that she can portray some of the characters which so interest and appeal to her. She enters a dramatic school; but, alas, it is too late. The desire to act is there, and the accurate conception, but the artificial routine so instilled by precept and practice has become inextricably interwoven with the natural instinct, and it cannot be eradicated. She is in the shackles of self consciousness.

"My greatest find in the last year or two," continued the speaker, "is a young Pennsylvania girl who came to me with her mother last season. 'My daughter has been educated in Paris, and she is most anxious to go on the stage. She feels that she can do something in that line and will not be contented until she tries,' said the mother. I looked at the girl, who sat quietly by, with rather an indifferent expression on her face, and was not prepared to find in her anything very promising. She was about 17, very dark and quite good looking. I asked her to recite something. She stood up and began to repeat a poem about an Indian nurse. The nurse was foster mother to a king's son, had nursed him at her breast along with her own child of the same age. In a revolution the mob came to kill the king's son, and the nurse, in loyalty to her sovereign, substituted her baby for the heir to the throne. Before the girl was half through with the story I had to stop her. The tears were running down her cheeks, and I realized that my own eyes were moist. That girl is going to make a name for herself. She seemed to acquire by intuition what other pupils would take months to learn. I attribute her extraordinary power of expression to her having been brought up in Paris, free and unconstrained in an atmosphere where every one is enthusiastic and is not ashamed of it, and where emotion is expressed naturally.

"After a brief interval of instruction I placed her on the road where she would come directly in contact with the technicalities of the business and have the advantage of being with a good company. It will not be long before the public hears from her.

"It has been my experience that the French, Italian, Spanish, Mexican, Hebrew—any of the southern races—possess this nameless abandonment, this personal magnetism, as it were, in excess of any other nation," continued the speaker. "And where it is found in an eminent degree in Americans they generally have some strain of foreign blood. Americans make unsurpassed character actors—that is, when we wish to personate miners, westerners, New Englanders, farmers, darkies, any of the various phases of typical American life, we find ample material right at hand. If, however, we wish to depict a drawing room scene with setting complete and to the life, we must call on a foreign country for the actors. It is a lamentable fact that, so far as the stage is concerned, we must go to England for our gentlemen. For some reason the leisure class in America, the men of breeding and culture, when choosing a profession, do not select the stage. It may be that the calling of an actor is not looked upon, on this side of the water, as sufficiently dignified; but, be that as it may, of all the applicants for histrionic honors in this country only a few of them are recruited from the ranks of recognized gentlemen's sons. In England it is different. There are numbers of younger sons there who have no money, who are debarred from going into trade on account of the family escutcheon, who have not the mental ability to become doctors and lawyers, and to whom the stage offers a practical and interesting solution of the dilemma. They make first class actors for the parts we need, because they possess the one indispensable qualification of having come straight from the drawing room, bringing their faultless manners with them."—New York Sun.

Paper Cables Under Water.

For many purposes paper, next to wire, is an excellent insulation, and it has of late come extensively into use in telephonic and other cables. But it is not generally known that such an insulation has been tried under water. This is, however, the fact, and one such cable is now doing excellent work at the bottom of the Hudson river at New York, right in the track of all the domestic and seabound traffic. Of course the cable is lead covered and otherwise protected, but it depends for its insulation, electrically, on thin spirals of paper around each stranded interior wire. The laying of such a cable in such a place might, a few years ago, have been considered little short of suicidal, but experience has demonstrated the perfect practicability of the scheme. In considering the laying of such cables in such situations the fact is important that a 100 pair, paper insulated, lead covered cable can be bought for 50 cents a foot, while the rubber insulated cable would probably cost not less than $3 per foot, while, figured on the basis of equal electrical effectiveness, the price would be 50 or 100 to 1 in favor of the paper cable, other considerations left out.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

DURHAM. N. C., Jan. 12, 1895.

Lyon Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—I was rendered entirely helpless from rheumatism in my right side and arm and had to give up work. I used **Mexican Mustang Liniment** freely, and within a month I was able to be about and can now attend to my business regularly. Whenever my arm or side hurts me I rub the Mustang Liniment in well and plentifully, apply a warm flannel when going to bed, and in the morning all pain has disappeared. I hope all who are troubled with rheumatism will try this liniment and convince themselves of its value. Yours,

Weigher in Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Co. J. R. CLIFTON, 204 McManus St.

DURHAM, N. C., Jan. 11, 1895.

Lyon Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—For 15 years I have used **Mexican Mustang Liniment,** and consider it the best liniment on earth; I am never without it. I recently used it on a bad gall on my horse's neck and it cured it in 3 days. I had, also, a bad sprain in my leg and had to use crutches several days. As soon as I commenced to use MUSTANG LINIMENT I felt relief, and in a few days was entirely well. I recommend it to any one needing a liniment for horses or for self, with confidence that they will get their money's worth.

Yours, JNO. R. HUTCHINGS.

Of Carrington & Hutchings, Prop's Ream's Warehouse, Durham, N. C.

Johnson's Oriental Soap is the most delicate facial soap for ladies' use in existence, absolutely pure and highly medicated. W. W. Griggs & Son, Elizabeth City.

FOUR BIG SUCCESSES.

Having the needed merit to more than make good all the advertising claimed for them, the following four remedies have reached a phenomenal sale: Dr. King's New Discovery, for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, each bottle guaranteed; Electric Bitters, the great remedy for Liver, Stomach and Kidneys; Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, and Dr. King's New Life Pills, which are a perfect pill. All these remedies are guaranteed to do just what is claimed for them and the dealer whose name is attached herewith will be glad to tell you more of them. Sold at Alex. Wadsworth's Drug store.

Call for the Horse brand of Johnson's Magnetic Oil. It has no equal for the diseases of hgrses and cattle. $1 size 50 cts; 50 ct size 25 cts. W.W. Griggs & Son, Elizabeth City.

A Birthday Present.

MISS SADIE S. CARR

FREDONIA, N. Y., July 1, 1894.

DR. M. M. FENNER,

Dear Sir:—When I was eleven years old I had a weakness in my kidney and back which became so distressing that serious consequences were feared.

I was treated by two eminent physicians but neither seemed able to reach my case, and I continued on in this distressing condition without hope.

Finally a friend gave me as a birthday present a bottle of your kidney and Backache Cure. I realized its benefit as soon as I began its use. Improvement was steady and by the time two bottles had been taken I was well. Six years have now elapsed and I have not had any return of the disease."

DR. FENNER'S
Kidney and Backache Cure
DID IT.

A Great Renal Depurant.

Cures all diseases of the kidneys, bladder, urinary passages. Female Weaknesses, Bed Wetting in children, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Rheumatism, Skin and Blood Diseases, Swelled Limbs, Bright's Disease, Gravel or Stone in bladder, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Sample free.

Dr. Fenner's Pellets cure Sick Headaches, Constipation, etc. The best Family Physic.

Dr. Fenner's German Eye-Salve cures Sore Eyes, Cracked Lips, Piles, Skin Eruptions.

Dr. Fenner's Cough Honey. Relieves any cough, asthma, etc., in an hour.

Dr. Fenner's Golden Relief. A specific in any inflammation. Relieves burns, toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism, or any pain in 1 to 30 minutes. Cures colic, dyspepsia, dysentary and flux; also bronchitis and consumption. One dose cures backache.

PRIZES ON PATENTS.
HOW TO GET $100.00 AND PERHAPS MAKE A FORTUNE.

We secure patents, and, to induce people to keep track of their bright ideas, give away one hundred dollars on the first of every month to the person who submits the most meritorious invention during the preceding month. We will also advertise the winning invention free of charge in the "National Recorder," a weekly newspaper published in Washington, D. C., which has an extensive circulation throughout the United States, and is devoted to the interests of inventors.

NOT SO HARD AS IT SEEMS,

The idea of being able to invent something strikes most people as being very difficult; this delusion the Company will dispel. It desires to get into the head of the public the fact that the things which seem so absurdly trivial that the average citizen would feel ashamed to bring them to the attention of the Patent Office are the most valuable. It is the simple things and small inventions that make the greatest money, and the complex ones are seldom profitable. Almost everybody at some time or another conceives an idea which if patented would be worth a fortune. Unfortunately such ideas are usually dismissed without thought. The simple inventions like the car-window which could be easily slid up and down without breaking the passenger's back, the sauce-pan, collar-button, nut-lock, bottle-stopper, suspender-button, hook, buckle, and snow-shovel are things that every one sees some way of improving upon, and it is such simple inventions that bring the greatest returns to the author.

The prize we offer will be paid whether the application has been acted upon by the Patent Office or not. Every competitor must apply for a patent on his invention through us, and whether he secures the prize or not, the inventor will have a valuable patent. Send for circulars. For further particulars, address

THE PRESS CLAIMS COMPANY,
JOHN WEDDERBURN, Gen. Manager,
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P. S. The responsibility of this company may be judged from the fact that its stock is held by about one thousand of the leading newspapers of the United States.

COMPETITORS MUST MENTION THIS PAPER.

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Successor to
Lanphear & Haff,
Wholesale Commission Dealer

In Fresh Fish, Lobsters,
Etc., Etc.
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North Carolina Shad a Specialty.
Agents.

WILLIS H. ROGERS,
Wholesale Commission

FISH DEALER
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North Carolina Shad a Specialty.
Stencils furnished at a moment's notice.

Reference:—Guirkin & Co., Bankers, izabeth City, N C, and other Financial houses when desired

Established 1861,
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Wholesale Commission Dealers in

Fresh Fish,
SOFT CRABS
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Quick Sales, Prompt Returns.

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NEW YORK.
North Carolina Shad a specialty
Stationery and Stencils furnished on application.

DAVENPORT & MORRIS,
WHOLESALE GROCERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND

DEALERS IN FISH,
Richmond, Va.
Consignments of North Carolina Herrings solicited and proceeds remitted in cash. On account of our intimate acquaintance and frequent transactions with the Grocery Trade of the West and South we are able to handle North Carolina Fish to the very best possible advantage, and we are known everywhere as the largest distributors in this market.

MONEY can be earned at our NEW line of work, rapidly and honorably, by those of either sex, young or old, and in their spare localities wherever they live. Any one can do the work. Easy to learn. We furnish everything. We start you. No risk. You can devote your spare moments, or all your time to the work. This is an entirely new lead, and brings wonderful success to every worker. Beginners are earning from $35 to $50 per week and upwards, and more after a little experience. We can furnish you the employment and teach you FREE. No space to explain here. Full information FREE. TRUE & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

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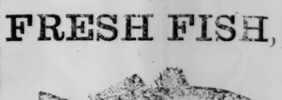
Wholesale Commission Dealers and Shippers of
FRESH FISH,



14 FULTON FISH MARKET.
New York,
Write for Stencils and Stationery.

GOLDEN-EYE WAX BEANS

Bulging pods off the ground, keeping them clean and attractive. Vines are remarkably productive; very early; enormously productive; vines stand up well. Beans are uniform in size, are free from rust and blight, and keep well after picking. To induce a more extended growth of this sort, we offer them at the low price of $4.00 per bushel. One of the best and most profitable for the market gardener. Very early; enormously productive; vines stand up well. Beans are uniform in size, are free from rust and blight, and keep well after picking. To induce a more extended growth of this sort, we offer them at the low price of $4.00 per bushel. One pound by mail, 25 cents; quantity rates on application. For PRICE LIST AND DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE of THE BEST AND MOST PROFITABLE VEGETABLE SEEDS in existence, address D. G. BAUCKER'S T. W. WOOD & SONS, Seedsmen, Richmond, Va.

MAGNETIC NERVINE

BEFORE — AFTER.

Is guaranteed to cure Nervous Prostration, Fits, Dizziness, Headache, Neuralgia and Insomnia. Great excess in the use of tobacco, opium, alcohol, and in other directions, induces Debility, Sleeplessness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain, Insanity and at last a miserable death. MAGNETIC NERVINE arrests all losses in either sex, restores vitality and strength to both the muscular and nervous system, tones up the brain, builds up the flesh, brings refreshing sleep, and restores health and happiness to the sufferer. A month's treatment in plain package by mail to any address, $1.00 per box, 6 for $5.00. With every $5.00 order we give a Written Guarantee to cure or refund the money. Circulars free. Guarantees issued only by our agents.

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PENSIONS PROCURED FOR SOLDIERS, WIDOWS, CHILDREN, PARENTS.

Also, for Soldiers and Sailors disabled in the line of duty in the regular Army or Navy since the war. Survivors of the Indian wars of 1832 to 1842, and their widows, now entitled. Old and rejected claims a specialty. Thousands entitled to higher rates. Send for new laws. No charge for advice. No fee until successful.

SALESMEN WANTED

to sell Pennsylvania grown Nursery Stock which is the BEST IN THE WORLD. All new specialties as well as the standard varieties of FRUITS and Ornamentals. No previous experience necessary. Salary and all traveling expenses paid. Write for terms, stating age. HOOPES, BRO. & THOMAS, Maple Avenue Nurseries, West Chester, Pa. 37-48

A NEW

Jewelry Firm

In Elizabeth City.

Mr. R. H. Commander, not being able to attend to his large farming interest and jewelry business combined, has sold his interest in the jewelry business to the Hathaway Bros., who have had long experience in the business, in fact they were born in it, and are first-class workmen. Their equal cannot be found around this vicinity in workmanship.

They are young men of steady habits and will always treat you courteous whenever you meet them, and they will be very glad if you will make it your business to call in and let them get acquainted with you, as they want to know everyone around them, and treat everyone alike. They have been here but a short time, but have made many friends the way they carry on business. Their work, for cheapness, to be first-class, has caused people to talk in their favor. They only ask you for the 1st trial, as they don't intend to stay here 10 years and then beg you to give them a trial. They have done some of the finest work ever done around this part of the country. They will sell you a Watch or any piece of Jewelry with a guarantee for less than you can buy elsewhere. The name of the new firm will be Hathaway Bros., and they will still be the Elizabeth City

RELIABLE JEWELERS.

Cor. Main and Water streets.

DIRECTORY.

THE CITY.

Mayor—W. C. Glover. Commissioners—D. R. Bradford, J. L. Sawyer, J. R. Fisher and W. C. Bib. Clerk, C. C. Aydlett. Treasurer, T. R. Mann; Constable and Collector, Thomas Williams; Attorney, Geo. W. Ward; Street Commissioner, Monroe Bright; Fire Commissioners, Fred. H. Ziegler and Geo. W. Twiddy.

Collector of Customs—Jas. C. Brooks.

Postmaster—L. F. Lamb.

Examining Surgeons of Pensions—Drs. J. R. Wood, W. W. Grigg and W. J. Lumsden. Meet on the 1st and 3d Wednesdays of each month at the corner of Road and Church Sts.

CHURCHES.

Methodist, Rev. J. H. Hall, pastor; Baptist, Rev. C. S. Blackwell, pastor; Episcopal, Rev. L. L. Williams, rector; Presbyterian, Rev. F. H. Johnston, pastor.

COLORED—Methodist, Rev. H. Pettigrew, pastor; Corner Stone, Elder Zion H. Barry, jessor; Olive Branch, Elder J. A. Fauie, pastor; Sawyer's Chaple, Rev. J. C. Coleman, pastor.

Y. M. C. A.—Rooms over Dr. McMullan's drug store, corner of Mathews and Water streets. Religious exercises every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. All gentlemen cordially invited. J. B. Blades, president; R. O. Preyor, vice president; J. D. Sykes, sec'y; H. O. Hill, treasurer.

LODGES.

Masonic, Eureka Lodge No. 317; Dr. W. W. Griggs, W. M.; G. W. Brothers, S. W.; J. Salomonsky, J. W.; D. B. Bradford, Sec'y and F. R. Mann, Treasurer.

Odd Fellows: Achoree Lodge, No. 14; W. S. White, N. G.; E. F. Sawyer, V. G.; W. W. Morriset, Sec'y J. F. Sanders, Treasurer.

Royal Arcanum: Tiber Creek Council No. 1260, C. E. Kramer, Regent; T. B. Wilson, Vice Regent; J. P. Overman, Secretary; F. M. Cook, Jr., Collector; N. R. Parker, Chaplain; W. C. Simons, Warden; W. W. Mann, Sentry; C. Gurkin, jr. Guide.

Knights of Honor: John H. Engle, Dictator, J. H. Burgess, Reporter, J. P. Overman, Treasurer.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Commissioners: G. M. Scott, chairman, Fred Whitehurst, Frank Weeks, Joseph E. Harrell, Charles L. Weeks.

Sheriff, Thomas P. Wilcox; Superior Court Clerk, John P. Overman; Register of Deeds M. B. Culpepper; Treasurer, John S. Morris.

Board of Education: G. W. Ward, S. N. Morgan, J. C. Commander. Superintendent of Public Instruction, William J. Griffin.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

C. C. Pool,	Carolinian Building
J. W. Alperson, jr.	Elliott street,
G. W. Ward,	Elliott street,
J. Heywood Sawyer,	Main street,
E. F. Aydlett,	Main street,
W. J. Griffin,	Main street,
J. W. Albertson sr.	Elliott street,
J. C. Brooks,	Carolinian Building,
F. F. Lamb,	Main street,
Frank Vaughan,	Carolinian Building.

PHYSICIANS.

W. J. Lumsden,	Road street.
W. W. Griggs,	Church street,
J. R. Wood,	Church street,
O. G. McMullan,	Pennsylvania Ave.
J. B. Griggs,	Church street.

DENTISTS.

J. H. White,	Main street,
E. B. Swindell,	Water street

DRUGGISTS.

Alex. Wadsworth,	Road street,
J. R. Wood,	East Main street,
Griggs & Griggs,	Water street,
Etheridge & Bro.,	Main street,
O. G. McMullan,	North Water street.

SCHOOLS.

Atlantic Collegiate Inst.	S. L. Sheep, Prin'l
Select School	I. N. Tillett, "
State Normal (col.)	P. W. Moore, "

GEORGE W. BELL,

Gun-Smith,

At the Old Stand on Road Street,

ELIZ. CITY, NORTH CAROLINA.

Wood for Sale.

I have opened a WOOD YARD at the Poindexter Creek Bridge and keep a good supply of good wood on hand. Will sell by the load or cord and will saw and deliver when desired.

W. H. STARK.

GROVES

TASTELESS

CHILL TONIC

IS JUST AS GOOD FOR ADULTS.

WARRANTED. PRICE 50 cts.

GALATIA, ILLS., Nov. 16, 1893.

Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Gentlemen:—We sold last year 600 bottles of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC and have bought three gross already this year. In all our experience of 14 years, in the drug business, have never sold an article that gave such universal satisfaction as your Tonic. Yours truly,

ARMFY, CARR & Co.

The North Carolinian.

Wednesday, March 20, 1895.

☞Work, work.

☞Now speed the plow.

☞Be careful and plant good seed.

☞Sunday was St. Patrick's Day.

☞The fruit trees are budding and early flowers beginning to bloom.

☞Elizabeth City will come out all right. Just mark the prediction.

☞Keep mind and body both usefully employed.

☞How the Fishermen are hauling the "big fish and little" in! Our waters are yielding a rich harvest now.

☞Perquimans Court at Hertford next week. The editor of the CAROLINIAN expects to be there on Monday.

☞Our friend Maj. Jno. W. Greene, of Alexandria, Va., will accept our thanks for a specially kind remembrance.

☞Byron said: "Ah! surely nothing dies but something mourns." But Byron didn't have any experience with the Fifty-third Congress.

☞The CAROLINIAN fights fair. It espouses every deserving cause, earnestly advocates progress and is a sincere friend of the working people.

☞Whenever you buy or sell, let or hire, make a definite bargain, and never trust to the flattering lie, "We shan't disagree about trifles."

☞The Georgia Home Insurance Company, through their local Agent M. B. Culpepper, has promptly paid the full amount of loss adjusted on the CAROLINIAN building, type and fiixtures.

☞By announcement in another column it will be seen that Fowler's Cotton Mill property has been incorporated and that he is offering stock for sale. It is a valuable plant and a paying one, too.

☞Observe regular hours in feeding. The stock that is fed at stated times soon learns not to look for food at any other time, and is more content than it would be if fed whenever it comes handiest.

☞The General Assembly did the proper thing in making Senator Theophilus White, of Perquimans, Shell Commissioner. The CAROLINIAN believes that he will prove to be the "right man" for the place. He is a man of sterling character and practical business sense, and he will see to it that the important interests entrusted to him will be properly looked after.

☞The Concert given at the Opera House on Wednesday night, by the Swedish Ladies' Quartette, was very much enjoyed by a good sized audience. The singing was superb and nearly every piece was encored. They were assisted by Miss Adela Weber in humorous and dramatic recitations. With charming personality, handsome face and rich voice, she quite captivated the audience. She was heartily applauded and repeatedly encored.

☞The CAROLINIAN believes that men are, in a large degree, what they make themselves. While it is true that geniuses and poets are born, not made, it is a fact that the man who starts out with a determination that he will be a man among men, that he will carve out his own fortune, that he will make the world better for his having lived in it, and labors to that end, is the best type of manhood and leaves behind him more to be gratefully remembered by the people.

☞The movement briefly referred to in last week's CAROLINIAN in reference to a Cotton Factory here is in the right direction. A number of our leading business men are earnestly "in it." That it would greatly benefit Elizabeth City and surrounding country goes without saying, for large Cotton Factories always do this where located; and investigation shows that capital invested in them pay handsome dividends. It has been decided to make the capital stock $150,000—to organize when $100,000 is subscribed. The shares to be $100 each, to give all a chance to take stock.

☞Col. Charles Guirkin, senior member of the Banking House of Gdirkin & Co., died at his residence on Road street, early on Thursday morning. He has been in bad health for several years. For over a quarter of a century he has been a prominent and influential citizen, has filled a number of official positions and served two terms as Postmaster. The funeral services took place at the Methodist Church on Friday morning where the services were conducted by Rev. J. H. Hall, the Pastor, assisted by the Presiding Elder, Rev. R. B. John. Col. Guirkin was nearly 58 years of age. The business of the Bank will be continued by Mr. Geo. W. Cobb, the junior member of the firm.

☞Habit is ten times nature.

☞The bird law has expired.

☞Corn at Norfolk 44 cents.

☞Grumbling never helps any.

☞The bicycle is chasing the saddle horse out of sight.

☞It is no catastrophe to have plenty of cats about the farm.

☞The breeding of your children is of more importance than the breed of your hogs.

☞Envy is a passion so full of cowardice and shame, that nobody ever had the cowardice to own it.

☞There is only one remedy for making agriculture profitable. That is to get more stuff from each acre.

☞A great deal of wood ashes goes to waste on many farms which would make excellent fertilizer.

☞It is much safer to reconcile an enemy than to conquer him; victory may deprive him of his poison, but reconciliation of his will.

☞One of the odd things about some farms is that the vegetable garden is grudgingly given an out-of-the-way corner. On the same farm the cow is regarded as an outlaw and the hen a thief.

☞A revised and enlarged edition of Dr. Humphrey's Specific Manual will be sent free to any address. Humphreys' Medicine Company, William & John sts., New York.

——A new lot of Reed's Fine Shoes for Ladies just received at Fowler & Co's. Every pair guaranteed.

☞Pasquotank Superior Court is in session here, Hon. E. T. Boykin presiding Judge. There is considerable business and several important cases, that of J. S. Wilcox one of them. Solicitor Leary is making a good impression. R. B. Creecy jr., is Foreman of the Grand Jury.

☞We have not received the text of the new Oyster law, but we understand that it provides that boats of six tons, or more, are taxed $3 annually per ton; a tax of two cents a bushel taken by all boats, except tonguers; the tonguers to pay no tax in February, March and April, but to pay the two cents per bushel on all oysters taken as any other seoson.

☞Hunting's big Circus and Menagerie is coming again! It will be here on the 28th. In speaking of this great Show the Patterson, N. J. Call says:

Those who failed to see Hunting's Circus and Menagerie missed the opportunity of a life time. It is the best old time performance that ever exhibited here. Ii certainly is a first class show and the management live up to what they advertise.

FIRST-CLASS BRICK: The Thompson Brick Works manufacture the best Brick for building and all other purposes made in this section. They are well burned and "all right" in every respect. All orders promptly filled. Address F. G. Thompson, manager, Elizabeth City, N.C.

LOCAL MENTION.

The sun rose this morning at 6:04 and will set to-night at 6:12.—A man may be as honest as the days are long and still do a great deal of mischief during the night.—Mr. Charles Pettit, of Norfolk, owner of Pettit's North Carolina line of steamers and proprietor the Nags Head Hotel, was in the city on Wednesday. He is arranging for extensive improvements at our great seaside Summer resort. He is a man of great business energy.—Success is the advertisement of industry.—Some men would admire their wives' dresses more if they cost less.—The country ploughboy's "best girl" is thus described:

The "girl who plays the flute,"
To bless the world was born;
But give me still the girl with skill
To blow the dinner horn.

—The concert at the Opera House on Wednesday night, elsewhere noticed, was for the benefit of the Baptist Church. It was a superior performance and a treat to those who attended it.—The Municipal election under the new charter will take place on the 2nd Monday in May.—The Cynic says courtship is a sonnet and marriage an epic.—Write your own obituary notice and then live up to it.—The steamer Gertie May is on Willey's Ways for repairs.—A musical entertainment was held at the Hall of the Collegiate Institute for the benefit of the Methodist Sunday School Library on Thursday night. The entire performance was very fine.—There is no subject on which it is easier to concentrate thought than a toothache.—It is to be regretted that there is a lack of public spirit on the part of so many of our people.—Every heart has its own definition of love.—Messrs. John H. Burgess & Bro., Insurance Agents, have sold out their business to Messrs. W. T. Old, cashier of the First National Bank, and W. E. Dunstan, Superintendent of the Ice Factory. Mr. Burgess expects to locate in one of the far Western States. He has many friends here, and among them the editor of the CAROLINIAN.—This little thankful song is contributed by the appreciative Bard:

For what are we thankful? For this:
For the health and the sunlight of life;
For the love of the child and the kiss
On the lips of the mother and wife.

—Time is but a freckle on the face of eternity.—Our young friend Roscoe Turner has retutned from his visit to Washington City. He reports that reading abont the sights of interest there by no means compares to seeing them. Every young uan ought to make at least one visit to the National Capital.—There is not so much effort required in getting as in keeping what is got.—The Gusher, on being asked his opinion of the New Woman, replied, "I consider a nice new woman of about twenty much nicer than an old one of fifty."—The man who says the town ought to progress. but who never puts his shoulder to the wheel to help it along, simply blocks progress.—Cupid is a brave little foot pad who never attempts to "hold up" only one victim.—This is from the Analyst:

I thought "She's a regular peach!"
When I wanted to make her my own,
She proved that what I thought was true,
For I found that her heart was stone.

—The wheelman is bent on getting on in the world.—Mrs. H. C. Rogers, of New York, arrived last week and will remain here with her husband during the active fishing season. They are stopping at the Albemarle.—All happiness is in the mind.—Boiler Inspector J. W. Nicholson, of Norfolk, was in the city on Tuesday.—Mr. Geo. S. Kelding, agent of Hunting's Railroad Show, was here on Friday and billed the town for a grand Circus here on March 28. See advertisement in another column.—The Versifier thus versifies what he dubs "A Parting Shot":

He stayed 'till 12 o'clock and past,
And she for sleep was yawning;
And when he said "good night" at last,
The maiden said "good morning!"

—He who is the master of all opinions can never be the bigot of any.—Representative W. G. Pool returned from Raleigh on Friday. Unlike too many, he didn't desert his post as soon as the per diem pay ceased, but stayed until the adjournment. He has made an intelligent, faithful and efficient member.—Do not wait for extraordinary circumstances to do good; try and use ordinary situations.—A man who courts trouble will soon find himself married to it.—Mr. Geo. T. Bush, of Bellefonte, Pa., has been spending several days here. He is a son of the late D. G. Bush, esq., so well known here. Mr. Bush is a young man of practical business tact. He gave us several pleasant calls.—The rhyming Doubter remarks:

"Man wants but little here below,"
Now, I'm inclined to doubt it;
He gets but little; wants a pile,
And has to do without it.

—"Isn't it sad that Tom is going to the dogs so fast?" said a young lady to her friend, a High School girl. "Yes, indeed, it is a deplorable matter that he is journeying to the canines with such celerity," was the reply.—Don't forget that those who fast are happier then those who are fast.—Mr. W. H. Zoeller was called to attend the funeral of his brother who died at Raleigh on the 13t inst.—The lecture on "Reading," by Rev. Dr. C. S. Blackwell, at the Collegiate Institute last Friday night was a capital one.—Moses Weisel, the wide awake and "up with the times" Water street Merchant, hrs returned from the North with a splendid assortment of seasonable goods.—Garden making is going on,—The peculiar sound of the new Machine Shop whistle attracts attention.—"Hen fruit" has fallen to 10 cents a dozen.—Editor Babb, of the "Perquimans Record," shed the light of his countenance upon us on Monday.—Ex-Solicitor J. H. Blount is attending our Court. He called and paid his respects. He is now located at Greenville.—Prof. Mahoney, the skilful Optician, is at the Albemarle.—Ex-Senator James Parker, of the "State of Gates," called yesterday and gave us a good chat.—We acknowledge a pleasant visit yesterday from J. B. Jennett esq., the Superior Court Clerk of Dare.—The trial of the colored chien thief Gallop, and Lucas and wife for receiving, occupied the time of the Court yesterday, resulting in a verdict of guilty. The trial of Brown, indicted for burglariosly entering the store of Ehringhaus Bros. & Co., begins this morning.

"Hoe-Cake Soap!"

LOOK OUT FOR THE

YELLOW TICKETS.

Each ticket, with a nickle, gets two full sized cakes of Hoe-Cake. Save the wrappers.

AMERICAN SIX DOLLAR TYPEWRITER

is just the thing for business and professional men who have a few letters to write and want those letters to look well. Doctors and lawyers, especially, find it very handy. Children easily and quickly learn to write on it.

It will do just as good work as the $100.00 machines. Of course it is not quite as fast. It is simply constructed, easily learned, easily operated.

We'll send you a letter written on it—along with a special circular—if you'll send us your address.

65 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK

Andrews School Furnishing Company

OUR COLORED PEOPLE.

[Items of interest concerning the Colored People will regularly appear in this column.]

BY SPECIAL REPORTER.

Rev. Z. H. Berry left on Monday for a short visit to Berkley.

Mrs. Mary Harvey, of South Mills, is visiting relatives in our town.

Mr. R. S. Simmons, of Jamesville, is spending a few days in our town.

Mr. J. W. Dance anticipates leaving for Petersbug, Va., some time this week.

Mr. J. W. Morris, of Philadelphia, was in our city for a short while last week.

Miss Jennie Jordan, of Newbern, is visiting friends and relatives in our city.

Unity should be the watchword of our people. We cannot, by any means, afford to divide our strength.

Rev. C. J. White, of Edenton, was in the city last week and preached on Friday night at Corner-Stone Chruch.

The funeral of Miss Henrietta Perkins was preached last Thursday at Olive Branch Chuch by Rev. J. A. Faulk.

"The pathway of life is not always strewn with flowers." It was a recently married young man who made the remark.

Work on the Samaritan Hall on Lawrence street is progressing rapidly. When finished it will be quite an imposing structure.

Every school teacher in the county should take an interest in the organization of a county teachers' association. A meeting will be held at the public school building Saturday at 2 o'clock. Let all attend.

The Lord's Supper was partaken by a large number of communicants at Mt. Lebanon Church Sunday night. Rev. C. W. Winfield, P. E. of the District occupied the pulpit.

NARVELOUS RESULTS.

From a letter written by Rev. J. Gunderman, of Dimondale, Mich. we are permitted to make this extract: "I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvelous in the case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist Church at Rives Junction she was brought down with Pneumonia succeeding La Grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing would last hours with little intermission and it seemed as if she could not survive them. A friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery; it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in results. Trial bottles free at Alex. Wadsworth's Drug Store. Regular size 50c, and $1.

CATARRH CANNOT BE CURED.

with local applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken inteanally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for yelrs, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The pertect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarah. Send for testimonials, free.

F. H. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, price 75c.

RUNNING

All people who buy goods of unknown quality of unknown or irresponsible dealers. To give satisfaction is our principl aim, and the effort is such as to amount to a virtual guarantee to the customer. Our stock embraces Dry Goods, Millinery Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Gents' and Ladies' Furnishings &c.

McGabe & Grice,

Leading Merchants and Hustlers,

WATER STREET,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Notice of Administration.

HAVING qualified as administrator of the late Uriah Roughton, I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to his estate to come forward and make immediate settlement and those holding claims against the same to present them for payment within twelve months from the date of this notice or it will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

EDWARD ROUGHTON,
Adm'r of Uriah Roughton

Feb. 25th, 1895.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilbains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. price 25c per box. For sale by Alex. Wadsworth.

Notice of Administration.

HAVING qualified as Administrator of the late Benj. W. Davenport, I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to his estate to come forward and make immediate settlement, and those holding claims against the same to present them for payment within twelve months from the date of this notice or it will be pleaded in bar of theri recovery.

B. W. F. DAVENPORT,
Adm'r of Benj. W. Davenport, decd.

Feb. 26th, 1895.

In Poor Health

means so much more than you imagine—serious and fatal diseases result from trifling ailments neglected. Don't play with Nature's greatest gift—health.

Brown's Iron Bitters

If you are feeling out of sorts, weak and generally exhausted, nervous, have no appetite and can't work, begin at once taking the most reliable strengthening medicine which is Brown's Iron Bitters. A few bottles cure—benefit comes from the very first dose—*it won't stain your teeth*, and it's pleasant to take.

It Cures

Dyspepsia, Kidney and Liver Troubles,
Neuralgia, Bad Blood
Constipation, Nervous ailments
Malaria, Women's complaints.

Get only the genuine—it has crossed red lines on the wrapper. All others are substitutes. On receipt of two 2c. stamps we will send set of Ten Beautiful World's Fair Views and book—free.

BROWN CHEMICAL CO. BALTIMORE, MD.

SALOMONSKY'S

Annual Before Stock-Taking SALE.

Prices have been marked down below any previous point of Lowness known to the trade community simply because the stock

Is too Large

to handle comfortably during the Annual Inventory. We shall

Incur Losses,

Many of them very heavy, but no loss, however large, or no sacrifice, however great, can divert us from our purpose of

Giving Money's

worth. All the goods are new and fashionable, while the reductions are positively unequalled.

Everybody is invited to this great sale. The bottom has been knocked out of everything.

R. Salomonsky.

Kramer Bros. & Co.,

(INCORPORATED)

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

KILN & AIR DRIED

LUMBER

—AND—

Building Materia

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

FLOORING,

.....SIDING,.....

CEILING,

Window and Door FRAMES,

Doors, Sash and Blinds, Moulding, Scroll and Turned Work, Church Furniture, Store Fixtures, Bill Lumber, Lath, Pickets, &c., &c.

Fish and Produce BOXES

Shipments made by Rail or Water Estimates Furnished. Address,

KRAMER BROS., & CO.,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

THE MILD POWER CURES.

HUMPHREYS'

Dr. Humphreys' Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared Remedies, used for years in private practice and for over thirty years by the people with entire success. Every single Specific a special cure for the disease named.

They cure without drugging, purging or reducing the system, and so in fact and deed the Sovereign Remedies of the World.

LIST OF NUMBERS.	CURES.	PRICE.
1	Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations.	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic...	.25
3	Teething; Colic, Crying, Wakefulness	.25
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults....	.25
5	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic....	.25
6	Cholera Morbus, Vomiting.....	.25
7	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis.....	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache....	.25
9	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo.	.25
10	Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods.	.25
12	Whites, Too Profuse Periods.....	.25
13	Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness....	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions.	.25
15	Rheumatism, or Rheumatic Pains..	.25
16	Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague....	.25
17	Piles, Blind or Bleeding.....	.25
18	Ophthalmy, Sore or Weak Eyes.....	.25
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.25
20	Whooping Cough.....	.25
21	Asthma, Oppressed Breathing.....	.25
22	Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing	.25
23	Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swelling	.25
24	General Debility, Physical Weakness	.25
25	Dropsy, and Scanty Secretions.....	.25
26	Sea-Sickness, Sickness from Riding	.25
27	Kidney Diseases.....	.25
28	Sore Mouth, or Canker.....	.25
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed..	.25
31	Painful Periods.....	.25
34	Diphtheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat..	.25
35	Chronic Congestions & Eruptions.	.25
	EXTRA NUMBERS:	
28	Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, or Involuntary Discharges.....	1.00
32	Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation	1.00
33	Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance..	1.00

Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price. DR. HUMPHREYS' MANUAL (144 pages,) MAILED FREE.

HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York.

SPECIFICS.

HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL

"THE PILE OINTMENT."

For Piles—External or Internal, Blind or Bleeding; Fistula in Ano; Itching or Bleeding of the Rectum. The relief is immediate—the cure certain.

PRICE, 50 CTS. TRIAL SIZE, 25 CTS.

Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price.

HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., NEW YORK.

HUNTING'S RAILROAD SHOWS!

Circus, Museum and Menagerie,

—WILL EXHIBIT AT—

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.,

Thursday, MARCH, 28

Admission 50c. - - Children 25c.

A GRAND STREET PARADE at 10 a. m., with 400 Men, Women, Horses, Open Dens of Lions, Tigers, Leopards and Hyenas in the ROYAL PAGEANT.

Male and Female Equestrians, Gymnasts, Acrobats and Jugglers from the 4 quarters of the globe. Every department is at once Entertaining, Amusing, Interesting and above all MORAL AND INSTRUCTIVE

IT COMES IN ITS OWN SPECIALLY CONSTRUCTED CARS.

No Other Big Show Coming.

IS ALL RESPLENDENT WITH A GLITTERING NEWNESS.

DON'T STOP TOBACCO

IT'S INJURIOUS TO STOP SUDDENLY and don't be imposed upon by buying a remedy that requires you to do so, as it is nothing more than a substitute. In the sudden stoppage of obacco you must have some stimulant, and in most all cases the effect of the stimulant, be it opium, morphine, or other opiates, leaves a far worse habit contracted. Ask your druggist about BACO-CURO. It is purely vegetable. You do not have to stop using tobacco with BACO-CURO. It will notify you when to stop and your desire for tobacco will cease. Your system will be as free from nicotine as the day before you took your first chew or smoke. An iron-clad written guarantee to absolutely cure the tobacco habit in all its forms or money refunded. Price $1.00 per box or 3 boxes (30 days treatment and guaranteed cure) for $2.50. For sale by all druggist or will be sent by mail upon receipt of price. SEND SIX TWO CENT STAMPS FOR SAMPLE BOX. Booklets and proofs free. Eureka Chemical & M'f'g Co., La Crosse, Wis.

Office of the PIONEER PRESS CO., C. W. HORNICK, Supt.
St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 7, 1894.

Eureka Chemical and M'f'g Co., La Cross, Wis.

DEAR SIRS—I have been a tobacco fiend for many years, and during the past two years have smoked fifteen to twenty cigars regularly every day. My whole nervous system became affected, until my physician told me I must give up the use of tobacco for the time being at least. I tried the so-called "Kecley Cure," "No-To-Bac" and various other remedies but without success until I accidently learned of your "Baco-Curo." Three weeks ago to-day I commenced using your preparation, and to-day I consider myself completely cured; I am in perfect health, and the horrible craving for tobacco, which every inveterate smoker fully appreciates, has completely left me. I consider your Baco-Curo simply wonderful, and can fully recommend it.

Yours very truly, C. W. HORNICK.

SHIP YOUR

EGGS, BUTTER, POULTRY

And Other Produce to

DAVIS, HILL & CO.

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You will receive the highest Cash Prices. We buy outright or handle on Commission.

"Quick Sales and Prompt Returns." Commission for handling goods, five per cent. Send for price list.

THE FAIR

You will find it to your interest to examine the stock just opening. There are many bargains which must be seen to be appreciated. Clothing for Men, Youths and Children; which were bought at a bankrupt sale for less than cost of production. Hats and Caps in large variety at prices that will surprise you.

The stock of Boots and Shoes has been largely increased and offers special attractions to those who like to get the worth of money and know a good thing when they see it.

We have so largely increased our stock in the above lines that it has become necessary in order to make room to close out some lines of Notions, Books, Pictures and Fancy Articles, the prices on which will be greatly reduced.

We call special attention to our line of all Papers, Shades, Curtains and Fixtures, which must go regaudless of cost.

THE FAIR

Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

FOWLER & CO.

Wholesale and Retail.

DRY GOODS AND SHOES

Bottom Prices to All.

CAN

Aman afford to give a DOLLAR AND A QUARTER'S worth for One?

NO!

Can a man sell you one dollar's worth, intrinsic value, and give you a prize?

NO!

Can give you one hundred cents worth for one dollar, intrinsic value?

YES!

This is the plan upon which business is done and no other way at

MOSES WEISEL

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Milinery Goods &c

Riding Without a Horse.

An ingenious man has invented a saddle machine for the acquirement of a perfect seat and self-confidence as an equestrienne within one's own home. It is said that many ladies are overcoming timidity by means of this home practice as a prelude "to learning how to ride" the veritable equine back.

By a skillful mechanical arrangement the movements of a horse in walking, trotting, cantering or galloping are imparted to a saddle, upon which a lady or gentlemen may sit with perfect comfort and safety, blandly confident that, although they are enjoying to the full all the pleasure and health-giving motion of riding on horseback, there is no fear of their mount rearing, or bolting, or kicking, or jibbing or behaving like the famous trick horse from the circus.

The motion obtained from the saddle, as in actual horse riding, is vertical, and produced by the rider rising on the stirrups or footboards as if seated upon a horse, and under all the conditions, whether the motion be gentle or that of a trot or gallop, the rider is perfectly secure in his or her seat, so that all the advantages of real horse exercise can be enjoyed with none of its inevitable risks.—Chicago Mail.

Ingenious Thieves.

Thieves of Upper India are generally very smart when it comes to the squeeze of capture, and the care which native burglars take in the way of precaution against surprise is phenomenal, writes a correspondent of a contemporary. They are usually most painstaking, and a friend of mine one morning awoke to find that he had been "looted," and at given intervals the places of exit had been laid out with broken bits of bottle so that if the man had been disturbed and pursued the glass would have in all probability brought the pursuers up smartly.

They, themselves, knowing its position, would have avoided it and got away comfortably. House burglars all carry a wallet of fine sand, and a handful of this thrown over the shoulder into the face of a would-be capturer is warranted to postpone the pursuit. In the case above mentioned the highwayman was a little extravagant to part with his blanket. They generally bring the enemy up with the ample folds of the turban, which rarely fails if the lassoing is done adroitly.—Bombay Gazette.

Large Bequests for Public Uses.

Within a week two wills have been probated in this city, containing large legacies to our local benevolent and other public institutions. Few realize how vast is the sum yearly bequeathed or given to charitable uses in this country in the course of a year. During the last year the enormous sum of $19,967,116 was given by well-to-do people and others to churches, colleges, museums, art galleries, libraries and other educational and helpful institutions. The Chicago Tribune has diligently kept the record from year to year, which it felicitously calls its "white record." In 1893 these free gifts to the public reached still more colossal figures—$33,319,866. No sums less than $1000 appear in the Tribune's list. There are many public bequests made in all parts of the country of less amounts than $1000.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Neenah and Menosha, Wis., are likely to be joined in a "greater Neenahmenoshia."

A Bank Failure.

AN INVESTIGATION DEMANDED.

A general banking business is done by the human system, because the blood deposits in its vaults whatever wealth we may gain from day to day. This wealth is laid up against "a rainy day" as a reserve fund—we're in a condition of healthy prosperity if we have laid away sufficient capital to draw upon in the hour of our greatest need. There is danger in getting thin, because it's a sign of letting down in health. To gain in blood is nearly always to gain in *wholesome* flesh. The odds are in favor of the germs of consumption, grip, or pneumonia, if our liver be inactive and our blood impure, or if our flesh be reduced *below a healthy standard*. What is required is an increase in our *germ-fighting strength*. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery enriches the blood and makes it wholesome, stops the waste of tissue and at the same time builds up the strength. A medicine which will rid the blood of its poisons, cleanse and invigorate the great organs of the body, vitalize the system, thrill the whole being with new energy and make permanent work of it, is surely a remedy of great value. But when we make a positive statement that 98 per cent. of all cases of consumption can, if taken in the early stages of the disease, be CURED with the "Discovery," it seems like a bold assertion. All Dr. Pierce asks is that you make a thorough investigation and satisfy yourself of the truth of his assertion. By sending to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., you can get a free book with the names, addresses and photographs of a large number of those cured of throat, bronchial and lung diseases, as well as of skin and scrofulous affections by the "Golden Medical Discovery." They also publish a book of 160 pages, being a medical treatise on consumption, bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, which will be mailed on receipt of address and six cents in stamps.

HIGHEST AWARD WORLD'S FAIR.

IMPERIAL GRANUM

FOOD BEST SUITED TO ALL WEAK CONDITIONS OF DIGESTIVE ORGANS FOR Dyspeptic, Delicate, Infirm and AGED PERSONS

THE SAFEST FOOD IN THE SICK ROOM FOR INVALIDS AND CONVALESCENTS.

PURE DELICIOUS, NOURISHING

FOOD FOR NURSING MOTHERS, INFANTS AND CHILDREN

THE IMPERIAL GRANUM IS SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

JOHN CARLE & SONS, NEW YORK.

MOB LYNCHES ITALIANS.

They Were Deliberately Shot Down by Avenging Colorado Miners.

ITALIAN MINISTER PROTESTS.

The Victims Were Charged With a Murder---Four Butchered in a Wagon While Being Taken to Jail---The American Driver Accidentally Killed---The Mob Breaks Into the Jail.

Mob rule reigned for several days among the miners in the coal camps of Huerfano County, Colorado, and seven victims, all but one Italians, were during that time slain by bullets from the mob's Winchesters. Four Italians were killed from ambush while being taken prisoners in a wagon to the jail at Walsenburg after a Coroner's commitment for complicity in the murder of Abner J. Hixon, a saloon keeper at Rouse. An American boy who was driving the wagon was killed by the fusillade of bullets.

Before daylight a mob of miners and citizens of Walsenburg gathered outside the jail where two of the Italians were confined, got inside by a pretence, and killed both the prisoners.

It was reported that the same mob, thirsting for more bloodshed, later took out of jail a German charged with outrage and killed him. During the excitement two other prisoners escaped.

The names of the dead so far as known were as follows: Joseph Welsby, boy, driver of prisoners' wagon; Lorenzo Danino, killed in jail; he beat Hixon to death; Pete Jacobini, killed in jail.

The names of the four Italians killed on the road were unknown. Five other suspects had been released from custody before the mob rose. All of them lived at Rouse, where the Italians far outnumber the Americans.

The attack upon the jail at Walsenburg was the result of the extreme excitement provoked by the summary vengeance of Hixon's friends. The massacre of the five men from ambush was evidently well planned, with the exception of the killing of the driver. Four of those killed had been held for trial by the Coroner's jury. It is asserted that Welsby's death was accidental. In order to be certain that the fifth Italian held for Hixon's murder should not escape, the mob did not stop to identify the two prisoners found in the jail, but riddled both with rifle balls.

The motive for the murder of Hixon is the subject of much speculation. He was thirty-six years old and a native of Arkansas, and was not of an aggressive or quarrelsome disposition. It is thought he was attacked while on the road from Walsenburg to Rouse, a coal mining camp, six miles distant, and knocked from his horse by a blow on the head. Workmen going to the Rouse mine discovered Hixon with his skull fractured. There was absolutely no clue to the perpetrators of the crime, but T. J. Brewer, pit boss at the coal mine, solved this difficulty.

Hastening to his home he secured a trained bloodhound and put him on the scent. The dog struck a trail that led the pursuers to the rear of a saloon a half mile away. The intelligent brute bayed and rushed to an old table standing in the rear room. An examination of the table revealed fresh blood stains.

Lorenzo Danino and Jobatto Antonio, who were found in the room, were immediately arrested. The dog continued to a neighboring cabin, where Pete Poszetta and Frank Marico were found. The quartette of Italians made many damaging admissions of knowledge of the murder, and upon close questioning the names of five others implicated were divulged.

Danino was charged with being the chief conspirator. Horsemen scoured the surrounding country, and by four o'clock in the afternoon all the suspected Italians were under arrest and lodged in jail, where they remained until called to attend the inquest. At its conclusion the men who had been arrested, all of whom were Italians and eleven in number, were put into a wagon and started for Walsenburg in the keeping of the officers.

The prisoners were in charge of Deputies Earl Danford and Charles Harriman and Driver Joseph Welsby.

When on a bridge less than a mile from Walsenburg six masked men rode up, ordered the driver to stop, the deputies to hold up their hands, and the prisoners to get out.

The horsemen began shooting, frightening the horses, which ran into a wire fence. The driver was killed by an accidental shot, and four of the prisoners fell dead in the road. Peter Jacobini, badly wounded, was taken to Walsenburg jail. After the attack on the wagon party all was comparatively quiet until soon after midnight. About that time seven or eight men wearing masks knocked at the door of the jail where Lorenzo Danino, who was charged by the other Italians with having struck the blows that killed Hixon, and the Italian wounded in the wagon attack, were confined.

In answer to a question the men said O'Malley, the Sheriff, wanted to enter. As soon as the door was opened the guard found guns in their faces. Part of the masked men then went to the cell where the two Italians were confined and fired eight or ten shots. Each prisoner received four or five bullets. One died instantly, but the other lived a short time in great agony.

The Marquis Imperiali, First Secretary of the Italian Embassy, called on Acting Secretary Uhl, of the State Department at Washington, in relation to the killing of Italians at Walsenburg, Col. He did not make formal complaint, but requested Mr. Uhl to see that protection was afforded Italian subjects in the event of further trouble. Mr. Uhl promised to do so, and sent a telegram to the Governor of Colorado asking what measures had been taken to insure compliance with the request of the Italian Government.

Governor McIntyre telegraphed the State Department that he had instructed the Sheriff of Huerfano County to protect the Italian miners from further mob violence. He said in his despatch that from information he believed the Italian miners were American citizens. He further said that the militia nearest the scene could be forwarded at short notice.

Cannel Coal Miners Wanted.

Work in the cannel coal mines is more dangerous than in other kinds of coal mines. Comparatively few persons use it, as it burns too rapidly for steam purposes. It is saturated with oil and burns with a brilliant white flame. It is a favorite in the Northwest, where all the products of the three mines at Ashland, Ky., go, but for some reason the trade completely collapsed, the mines have been idle for months and the miners have drifted away. There is not a bushel of coal on top of the ground at Ashland and fully 1000 more men are wanted.

DEFEATED THE REBELS.

Two Hours' Battle in Cuba in Which Fifty Were Killed and Wounded.

The military commander of the province of Santiago de Cuba reports that Colonel Santocildes while proceeding with a hundred men en route for Bayamo received information that there were 400 armed rebels in the vicinity. Colonel Santocildes overtook and attacked the band of rebels at Guantanamo, within sight of Bayamo.

The firing which ensued lasted two hours, at the end of which time the rebels were dispersed with a loss of fifty killed and wounded. The Government side had six men wounded.

BIG FIRE IN KANSAS CITY

Over $400,000 Lost by the Destruction of Three Business Buildings.

A fire, which destroyed over $400,000 worth of property in an hour, started in the four-story building at Kansas City, Mo., occupied by the English Supply Company, dealers in engine supplies and wrought-iron material.

The fire spread to the top of the five-story brick building occupied by the Western Newspaper Union, and also to the Great Western Type Foundry Building. Both buildings were destroyed practically.

The Western Newspaper Company printed 200 Western weekly newspapers, and employed a big force. The loss in this building alone will exceed $75,000.

Last "Blue Law" Repealed.

The Senate at Hartford repealed the last of the Connecticut blue laws. It was a statute which provided that a Justice of the Peace might convict a person on his personal knowledge, without corroborative testimony, of the following offenses: Sabbath-breaking, swearing, blasphemy and drunkenness.

No Whipping Post in New York.

The Gerry Whipping Post bill passed the New York Senate at Albany unanimously, but it was beaten in the House. After a long and exhaustive debate, the bill was buried under an adverse vote of fifty-seven. There were fifty-three votes in its favor, twelve less than enough to pass it.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

11

MILK AND CREAM.

During the past week the platform surplus sold at an average of about $1.30 per can of 40 quarts. The exchange price remains at 2½c. per quart, net to the shipper.

Receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals	1,385,320
Condensed milk, gals	13,100
Cream, gals	24,700

BUTTER.

Creamery—Fresh, extras	—	@	19
Firsts	16½	@	18
Thirds to seconds	12	@	16
State—Fancy	17½	@	18
Seconds to firsts	—	@	—
Western Im. Creamery	9	@	12
Western Dairy	—	@	—
Factory, fresh	7	@	13

CHEESE.

State—Fullcream, white, fancy	10¾	@	11
Full cream, good to prime	10	@	10¾
State Factory—Part skims, large	3	@	7
Part skims, small	4	@	8½
Full skims	1½	@	2½

EGGS.

State & Penn—Fresh	—	@	13½
Jersey—Fancy	—	@	14
Western—Prime to choice	—	@	13½
Duck eggs—Md	—	@	35
Goose eggs	—	@	—

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans—Marrow, 1894, choice	2 50	@	2 55
Medium, 1894, choice	—	@	2 00
Pea, 1894, choice	2 00	@	2 05
Red kidney, 1894, choice	2 05	@	2 10
White kidney, 1894, choice	2 35	@	2 40
Black turtle soup, 1894	1 85	@	1 90
Lima, Cal., 1894, ₱ 60 lbs	3 00	@	3 05
Green peas, bbls	1 05	@	1 07½

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Oranges, Cal., ₱ box	2 40	@	3 50
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl	10 00	@	14 00
Jersey, ₱ crate	3 50	@	4 00
Apples, greenings, ₱ bbl	3 25	@	4 00
Baldwin	3 00	@	3 75
Spy	3 00	@	3 75
Grapes, Del., ₱ basket	—	@	—
Catawba	14	@	22
Concord	—	@	—

HOPS.

State—1894, choice, ₱ lb	10	@	11
1894, common to fair	4½	@	7
Pacific Coast, choice	10	@	11
Good to prime	8	@	9
Old odds	2	@	3

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	—	@	75
Clover mixed	55	@	60
Straw—Long rye	40	@	55
Oat	35	@	40

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, ₱ lb	10½	@	11
Chickens, ₱ lb	—	@	10
Roosters, old, ₱ lb	—	@	6½
Turkeys, ₱ lb	10	@	11
Ducks, ₱ pair	60	@	1 00
Geese, ₱ pair	1 00	@	1 37
Pigeons, ₱ pair	40	@	45

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, ₱ lb	9	@	12
Chickens, Phila. broilers, ₱ lb	28	@	30
Western	—	@	—
Jersey	—	@	—
Fowls, ₱ lb	9½	@	10
Ducks, spring, L.I. & East ₱ lb	14	@	16
Geese, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Squabs, ₱ doz	2 25	@	3 75

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, Rose, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	2 62
White kinds, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	2 15
Sweet, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	2 50
Cabbage, ₱ 100	2 00	@	6 00
Onions—Yellow, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	2 75
Red, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	2 75
Squash, marrow, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	1 50
Hubbard	—	@	—
Turnips, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 00
Kale	1 00	@	1 50
Celery, ₱ 100 roots	2 00	@	7 00
Parsnips	1 00	@	1 25
Green peas	—	@	—
Spring beans, ₱ crate	—	@	—
Spinach	1 50	@	2 50
Carrots	75	@	1 25

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour—Winter Patents	—	@	—
Spring Patents	3 50	@	3 95
Wheat, No. 2 Red	—	@	61¼
May	—	@	62
Corn—No. 2	—	@	51¾
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	37
Track, White	37	@	41
Malt—Western	70	@	74
Barley—Ungraded Western	63	@	65
Seeds—Timothy, ₱ 100	6 10	@	6 75
Clover	9 75	@	10 25
Lard—City steam	6½	@	6⅝

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves, city dressed	7½	@	9½
Milch cows, nom. to good	—	@	—
Calves, city dressed	6	@	9½
Country dressed	5	@	8½
Sheep, ₱ 100 lbs	4 00	@	4 75
Lambs, ₱ 100 lbs	2 50	@	6 50
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lbs	4 50	@	4 80
Dressed	5	@	7½

WHEAT SUPPLIES.

A Large Reduction in This Country and Canada Since January 1.

The reports of Bradstreet's show that the available stocks of wheat in this country and Canada have been reduced largely since the beginning of the year and that they have been reduced much more rapidly than those of one year ago during the corresponding period. The following table, quoted in a New York Times editorial, shows the quantities in bushels:

	East of Rocky Mountains.	Pacific Coast.	Total.
Jan. 1	113,707,000	13,302,000	127,009,000
Feb. 1	106,917,000	13,118,000	120,035,000
March 1	97,745,000	11,801,000	110,546,000

The decrease in February east of the Rocky Mountains was more than twice as large as the next largest February decrease on record. The reduction is also shown in the total of available wheat in the United States, Canada, Europe and afloat for Europe, which was 184,753,000 bushels on January 1, 181,419,000 on February 1, and 170,658,000 on March 1. The world's "visible supply" has fallen, therefore, about 14,000,000 bushels since the beginning of the year. During the corresponding period in 1894 the decrease was 6,000,000, and in 1893 it was a little more than 4,000,000.

SPANISH CRUISER SUNK.

Believed to Have Foundered With All on Board Off Tangier.

It was believed at Gibraltar that the Spanish cruiser Reina Regente foundered off Tangier, Morocco, during the recent gale. She had a crew of 420 officers and men. Pieces of one of her boats and semaphore flags were reported to have been picked up along the shore near Ceuta and Tarifa.

The Reina Regente had just conveyed the returning Moorish mission to Tangier. She left that port for Cadiz and has not been heard of since. The cruiser Isla de Luzon of the Spanish fleet sailed from Algeciras in search of the missing Reina Regente, but it was then believed that she certainly had gone down with all on board.

St. John's Sealing Fleet.

Twenty steamers, two less than last year, sailed from St. John's, Newfoundland, to engage in the seal fishery. They take, as their crews, 4000 men from different parts of the island, and the seal fishery, if successful, will, in about three weeks, give employment to 5000 more men, and thus help to tide over the hard times, which weigh so heavily on the colony.

Summer Weather in Iceland.

Recent advices from Iceland state that there is neither ice nor snow at Rejkavik, and that the weather is as mild and warm as summer.

Personal.

THE King of Portugal carries $400,000 insurance on his life in London companies.

W. C. COUP, of Philadelphia, the well-known circus man, died of pneumonia at Jacksonville, Fla.

ADMIRAL G. T. PHIPPS HORNBY, of the British Navy, died at Lordington, Hampshire, from pneumonia.

HENRY VILLARD, the American railway magnate, has announced his intention of residing in Berlin in future.

GENERAL M. SCOTT, of Faribault, Minn., is 103 years of age. His hair is still a bright red, the same color it always was.

THE Chinese Emperor is small and delicate. He looks like a lad of sixteen or seventeen and speaks like a youth of that age.

MR. MOODY has promised to hold a series of meetings in Atlanta, Ga., during the exposition there, provided a proper auditorium is to be had.

PRINCE BISMARCK is not nearly so rich as he is generally supposed to be. The mortgage on his estate requires him to pay about $30,000 every year.

PROFESSOR LANGDELL, of the Harvard law school, who originated the "case system" in the study of law, will celebrate his twenty-fifth anniversary as dean of the school next spring.

THE Emir of Bokhara has paid an unusual tribute to the Czar of Russia. He wrote him recently that in honor of the Emperor's marriage he had established a school in his dominions for instruction in the Russian language.

SOLID SHOT AT OUR FLAG.

A Spanish Gunboat Attacks the American Steamship Allianca.

PURSUED TWENTY-FIVE MILES.

The Spaniard, Evidently Looking for Cuban Filibusters, Fired in Response to the Salute of the Allianca, Which Showed American Colors---The News Makes a Stir at Washington.

An unknown Spanish gunboat fired a shot across the bows of the Columbia line steamship Allianca on March 8 as the latter was steaming toward this coast from Colon between Cape Maysi in Cuba and Cape Nicholson in Hayti. A similar shot brought about the war between the United States and England in 1812.

The ship was threading her way through the Windward Passage, and, according to the statement of her commander and of all others on board, was well clear of the marine league, when a Spanish man-of-war, which was lying inshore, started in pursuit.

The Allianca hoisted her colors and dipped them three times as the man-of-war drew near, that being the customary salute which a merchant vessel pays to a vessel of war when meeting upon the seas.

The Spaniard's reply was a blank cartridge fired from her bow gun. Captain Crossman, of the Allianca, was astonished at the act More to direct attention to the flag he was sailing under than to pay any additional courtesy to the Spaniard, he ordered that the flag be dipped again.

The rippling emblem of the free had hardly been mastheaded again before another shot boomed from the pursuer. Captain Crossman, then thoroughly angry, paid no attention to the shot, which was an unwarranted and arbitrary command to heave to. A few minutes later the Spaniard yawed sharply to starboard, the glint of one of his big bow guns was seen for a moment, and then the vessel was wreathed in a cloud of smoke.

Before the report was heard a heavy shot whizzed toward the American vessel, struck the water about an eighth of a mile astern, ricochetted, and disappeared after a few more splashes over the surface. Then another shot or shell, or whatever the missile was, was fired from the Spaniard and struck the water about the same distance astern of the American. Then another projectile was thrown from the Spaniard, but that also fell short of the steamship.

The Allianca continued her course north, and the gunboat began to chase her, firing solid shot at her, some of which nearly hit her.

The gunboat chased the American ship for twenty-five miles, but was gradually dropped astern, the American merchant vessel being the faster boat. The smoke was pouring from the funnels of the gunboat, and she was seemingly trying her best to overhaul the Allianca. She evidently had no bow chasers, for every time she fired she had to yaw in order to bring her guns to bear. The Allianca slightly increased her speed after the gunboat began to fire, and had no difficulty in getting away from her. As the Spaniard was dropped astern she hoisted a set of signals, but she was too far away at the time for them to be made out.

WASHINGTON STIRRED UP.

Immediate Inquiry to Be Made and Reparation, Doubtless, Demanded.

Unless the Spanish authorities in Cuba can furnish a satisfactory explanation of the act of the Captain of the Spanish man-of-war in firing upon the American steamer Allianca, serious diplomatic complications are likely to ensue between the United States and Spain. Secretary Gresham was not disposed to commit himself on the subject. As soon as he received a message from Captain Crossman, commanding the Allianca, confirming the reports published in the papers, and adding that a detailed account of the transaction had been forwarded at once to Washington, the Secretary decided to await the receipt of Captain Crossman's statement before calling the attention of the Spanish authorities officially to the outrage upon the American flag. The officials of the Navy Department have not been so much interested over a report since Admiral Benham's famous cablegram announcing that the Detroit had fired on the Brazilian insurgents in Rio Bay.

WHEAT FED TO STOCK.

Feeding the Crop in Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and Missouri.

The Secretary of Agriculture is in receipt of a communication from a leading manufacturer and business man of Omaha, giving the result of his observation and inquiries during a recent trip through the State of Kansas, as to the present outlook for the wheat crop in the State and to the extent to which wheat has been fed to stock by Kansas farmers. He found the receipts of wheat in Kansas City to be averaging from two to five cars per day by comparison with fifty to seventy-five cars per day a year ago. Millers all reported large quantities of wheat ground for feeding purposes.

One miller, indeed, reported that he had ground more wheat for feeding purposes than for bread. A number of farmers reported that they had fed, or would feed, fully one-half of the wheat raised last year. Concluding his letter this correspondent says: "In Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and a portion of Missouri I should estimate that between 33⅓ per cent. and fifty per cent. of last year's crop had been so used, and if the farmers continue the present ratio more than one-half of last year's crop will be fed to stock."

LILIUOKALANI SENTENCED.

Hawaii's Ex-Queen Gets Five Years' Imprisonment and a $5000 Fine.

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani, of Hawaii, received her sentence at Honolulu on February 26, at 2 p. m. The President's aide, Major Pattu, accompanied by Major McLeod and the ex-Queen's intimate friends, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Wilson, visited the apartment in the Executive Building occupied by Mrs. Liliuokalani Dominis for the purpose of reading to her the sentence passed upon her by the Military Commission for the crime of misprision of treason as modified by President Dole.

Mrs. Dominis moved to rise, but at Major Pattu's request remained seated during the reading of the sentence. She manifested no emotion. The commission had imposed the full penalty of the crime, being five years' imprisonment at hard labor and $5000 fine. The President had modified the sentence by remitting the labor.

Newsy Gleanings.

THE business outlook is good.

CHOLERA is raging in the State of Minas Gereas, Brazil.

SUICIDES in St. Petersburg, Russia, last year numbered 445.

IT is estimated that 18,000,000 bushels of wheat will be fed to live stock in England this year.

IT has practically been decided to hold an International Mining Exposition in Denver, Col., in 1896.

THERE are twelve women candidates for places on the London School Board this year—twelve out of 198.

EMPEROR WILLIAM has called a meeting of the State Council to devise means to aid the Prussian agriculturists.

SILAS P. CARPENTER has just been elected Town Treasurer of Richford, Vt., for the fiftieth consecutive year.

THE United States revenue cutter Corwin left San Francisco for Alaskan waters to hunt for illicit dealers in whisky.

INFLUENZA is raging with virulence in London and Berlin. The well-to-do classes seem to be the greatest sufferers.

THE Rock Island Railroad contributes $30,000 and free transportation for seeds for destitute Nebraska and Kansas farmers.

MGR. KHRIMIAN, the Armenian patriarch, says 11,000 of his countrymen were butchered by the Turks in the Sassoun district.

DENVER, Col., is to have a coinage mint.

IT is reported that the richest gold strike in the history of Southern California has been made about sixty miles east of Banning.

THE gold brick swindle was successfully worked in Birmingham, Ala., on Mr. Dobbins, a hard-working market gardner, for $6000.

JAMES TRUELOCK, Thomas Kirk and Lee Martin have been convicted of robbing the grave of James H. Cury, ex-Sheriff of Johnson County, Indiana, and the jury fixed their punishment at six years each in State Prison.

THE British steamer Venetian, of the Furness line, from Boston to Liverpool, which struck on "Lower Middle" Ledge, off the Massachusetts coast, broke her back, and is a total wreck. The financial loss is estimated at over $500,000.

FOREIGN BELLIGERENTS.

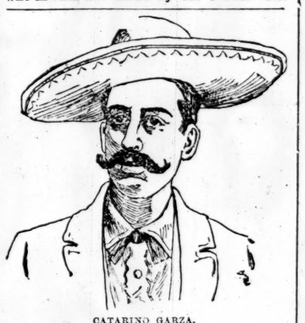
The Wars and Rumors of War That Crowd the Cables.

THE COLOMBIAN REVOLUTION.

General Nodzu Crosses the Liao Ho and Defeats an Army of Ten Thousand Men ---Colombian Insurgents Repulsed at Boco Del Toro and the Bandit Garza Killed---France and Venezuela.

Advices were received at Panama of the landing of an armed expedition and desperate battle at Boco del Toro, Colombia. The rebel expedition came from Port Limon, Costa Rica, and was led by the notorious Mexican revolutionary inciter, Catarina Garza. He had with him Lieutenants Pereira Castro, Sifonor More and others.

An attack was made on the cuartel at four o'clock in the morning, and the fighting was continued until six o'clock. It is reported that Garza was killed by Lieutenant Lopez, who in turn was killed by the rebels. The



CATARINO GARZA.

reports indicated that many were killed on both sides.

Reinforcements were sent from Panama at midnight on an express train. They left the train at Colon and there embarked on a steamer and were hurried to Boco del Toro. It was also reported that fifty men were landed at Boco del Toro from the United States cruiser Atlanta.

Governor Arango issued a decree declaring the department of Panama in a state of siege. The functions of the Civil Courts have been suspended.

The steamer Premier, which arrived at Colon from Cartagena, brought many political prisoners, who have been lodged in jail. A further consignment of arms and ammunition has been received from New York.

CHINESE ROUTED.

The Japanese Cross Into Manchuria and Win a Great Victory.

The Central News correspondent in Tokio quotes this dispatch, which was sent by the Japanese commander from Yin-Kao, China, the port of Niuchwang:

"The first division reports that the forts south and west of Yin-Kao, on the left bank of the river, have been taken to the last ditch and redoubt. Two soldiers were blown up by the explosion of a mine in the Chinese line of defence. The Liao River is still frozen."

General Nodzu reported that his army, with the aid of the first division, had attacked the Chinese at Tenchantai (on the west bank of the Liao Ho, fifteen miles west of old Niuchwang). The Japanese advanced from three directions, one force coming from the east, one from the northeast and the third from the northwest. A hot artillery fire was opened at seven a. m., and under its cover the three bodies of troops stormed the town shortly before half-past ten.

The Chinese numbered 10,000 or more. At first they fought stubbornly, but eventually they broke and ran, throwing down their arms and making no effort to save standards or baggage. Most of the Chinese fled to the northwest. Although the Japanese loss was but 100 killed, the Chinese left more than 2000 dead and dying in and around the town. All the enemy's war material was captured. The town caught fire during the fight and before night was burned to the ground. General Nodzu has been promoted to the rank of Marshal.

Japan has told China, through the United States Ministers, her terms of peace. China has accepted them.

The Cuban Revolution.

Reports from Cuba indicate that the revolution is practically at an end.

News has been received from Marganillo of the surrender of Joaquin Pedroso, Carlos and Joque Aguirre, with nearly all the members of the band under Matagas. The capture of Matagas and Matos will, it is believed, completely disrupt the insurgents in the central part of the island.

France Threatens Venezuela.

The French Government has instructed the commander of the cruiser Roland, stationed in Guiana waters, to proceed at once to La Guayra, Venezuela.

The commander of the Roland is to place his vessel at the disposal of the Marquis de Ripert Monclar, the French Minister, who received his passports from President Crespo.

Dr. J. Gill Fortoul, the Venezuelan representative in Paris, has received his passports.

The Madagascar Expedition.

It has been found that fully fifteen per cent. of the men drafted in France for the Madagascar expedition are physically unfit for the arduous service, and their places are being filled. Already it is apparent that the campaign will cost $25,000,000 instead of $13,000,000.

Cartridges for China.

The Winchester Repeating Arms Company, New Haven, Conn., shipped 2,000,000 cartridges to the Chinese Government. Since the beginning of the hostilities the company has shipped 20,000 stand of arms to China.

An American Wins the Bessemer Medal.

Henry M. Howe, who graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1871, has received a letter of congratulation from Sir Lowthian Bell, of England, with the information that the Bessemer medal for the year 1895 has been awarded to him. This medal, given by Sir Henry Bessemer, the noted inventor, for those who have most benefited the metallurgy of iron and steel, is conferred once a year by the British Iron and Steel Institute upon that man most noted for his investigations or inventions.

To Lay a Pacific Ocean Cable.

It has been learned that the International Pacific Cable Company, which failed to get a National charter from Congress, will go ahead with its project of connecting San Francisco, Honolulu and Yokohama by cable, and will act under a California charter.

A Cyclone in Alabama.

A cyclone three miles north of Brewton, Ala., cut a swath a half a mile wide through the country, damaging several dwelling houses and tearing to pieces a school and church building.

Prominent People.

HALL CAINE is forty years of age, and till he began to write had never read a novel in his life.

SIR HENRY C. RAWLINSON, known as the "father of Assyriology," died in London a few days since.

OSCAR WILDE is fond of jewels. The little finger of his left hand is covered nearly to the nail with rings.

What Can Be Done With a Cent.

A few years ago the Episcopal church of a small Maryland town was in want of an alms basin. The congregation was for the most part poor, and few in numbers. The minister in charge appointed a young girl a committee of one to collect subscriptions. The amount needed was $5, for an alms basin costing that much had been heard of for sale by a more prosperous parish, that had outgrown the one with which it started in life.

The young woman's first call was at the store of a well-to-do merchant. Asking something from him for her fund, she received the following reply, spoken in a very gruff voice: "I can give you nothing;" but as she turned to leave, he added: "There, you may have that if it will do you any good," and suiting the action to the word, threw down on the counter a cent. Mortified and abashed, her first impulse was to leave it where he thrown it, but better judgment prevailing she picked it up, thanked him and left.

Without going further she returned home and told her mother that she would not ask for anything more and run the chance of such treatment a second time. "Take the cent, my dear," the mother said, "and show what you can do with it." She followed this advice and bought a small china doll, and, dressing it in some scraps which she had, sold it to a friend for her little daughter. Having increased her capital 400 per cent., she invested it in a spool of crocheting cotton, with which she worked several small articles, and the sale of these brought her in $1.20. This was, in turn, used to purchase cotton material, out of which were made several dresses for small children, that netted, when sold, the desired $5, when the alms basin was duly bought.

This story was told to a lady of Socialistic views, who was constantly complaining that she was not rich, and saying she could lay so little by it was not worth while to save; the answer was: "Yes, she got her $5, but what a lot of work she had to do."—Kate Field's Washington.

Compliment to the Dog.

A very delicate compliment was lately bestowed by a dog lover upon the intelligence of his Skye terrier. The owner of the dog was sitting in his office apparently alone, when an acquaintance entered.

"Glad to find you alone," said the visitor, "because I have a confidential communication to make to you, which no one else must hear."

"Hold on a minute!" cried the other, checking him. And then he called out:

"Here, Spot!"

A small terrier crawled out from under the table, wagging his tail.

"Go out Spot!" said his master.

The dog went out.

"Now then," said the owner, "you may go on with your confidential communication. Now we are alone."—Detroit Free Press.

Home, Sweet Home.

"Home, Sweet Home," Payne's song, was originally a number in the opera "Clari, the Maid of Milan," a production brought out in 1823. The opera was a failure, and nothing is now known of it save the one song, which became instantly popular. Over 100,000 copies were sold in the first year of its publication, and the sale in one form or another has been constant ever since the first appearance of this beautiful theme. The melody is a Sicilian folk-song, and was adapted to the words by Payne himself.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A hundred head of sturdy ranch horses were recently sold in Denver, Col., for $90 and the freight.

No Such Thing.

The quality of endurance of or indifference to what in other men produces shock or repulsion is said to belong to men without nerves. There is no such thing and cannot be. The finer the physical development the keener perhaps is the sensibility to pain. Let neuralgia put on its harness for a raid and get after such men, the nerves will be found all quivering at once. And so this malady works, a creeping ugly foe to health bent on torture and misery, until it meets its antipathy, St. Jacobs Oil, which cures and conquers, quickly, surely.

Scotland's Roman Catholic churches have $52,000 members.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

Java is the Malay word for land of meetings.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials free. Address

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Not an Experiment.

The use of Ripans Tabules for headaches, dyspepsia and other stomach disorders is not an experiment but an assured success. They will do all that we say they will.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation. 25 cts., 50 cts., $1.

ACTORS, Vocalists, Public Speakers praise Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Widest Canal in the World.